CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special carton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special carton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 248 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the "EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. 1-9-0, Big bottle Rs. 3-5-0.
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NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. N. 2.
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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Musjid Shaikh Memon Street.
Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
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16, Farringdon Street E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegeterian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffroy Halwa with almonds, (c) Gunny Halwa. (d) Rosescented Halwa, (e) Venila Halwa. (f) Musgati Halwa (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (h) orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
21st October ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA x	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA x	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA *	15,100
13th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February.	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	DONGOLA	8,083
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089

*Through steamers from Australia. Have only limited accomodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bolougne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
27th October ..	MARGHA	8,268
7th November	MALDA	8,964
24th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071
8th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,224
19th ,, ..	A steamer	.. ..
2nd February	,,	.. ..
16th ,, ..	,,	.. ..

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

1922		
About 14th Oct.	SOUDAN	
2nd November	KASHGAR	
25th ,,	SICILIA	
15th December.	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nellore.
31st ,,	SOUDAN	
1923		
12th January.	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Kalyan.
9th February.	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Khyber.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November	NALDERA	15,825
15th December	MACEDONI	11,089
1923.		
12th January.	MOREA	10,911
9th February.	NARKUNDa	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
20th Oct. ..	VASNA	Busrah via Karachi.
21st ,, ..	LINGA	Karachi via Coast.
23rd ,, ..	VITA	Karachi via Coast.
24th ,, ..	BAMORA"	t. suez. via Karachi.
18th November	KAROA	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED,
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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P. O. Box 189.
Telephone No. 1277.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Sanuki Maru	T. Nitlcel	5,872	12 Oct.	13 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct.	30 Nov.
Tamba Maru ..	N. wada	5,875	21 Nov.	25 Nov.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA.
Manager.
Telephone No. 279, 4362.
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort. Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. "Jalapatva" ..	8310	October 1923.
S. S. "Jalavijaya" ..	7250	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalatarang" ..	4287	October 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
SUB-BRANCHES.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,228,000
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LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
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ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira). Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
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Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
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THE BEST AND SAFEST ANTISEPTIC
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Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
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Liberal and quick payment of claims.
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Complete protection in Emergency.
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Marine Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 5128
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
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Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ASSETS EXCEED.. .. Rs. 1,94,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT,—PROMPT PAYMENT
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HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
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BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid-up Capital F80,000,000 .. £6,666,666
Reserve funds F42,105,211 £3,508,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at Batavia
BRANCHES:

DUCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Medan	Solo
Bandoeng	Padang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djocja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincl and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interes allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000,—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Re. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and intere allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued the above Agencies, the Principal Continents places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY. OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

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INSURANCE
ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.
LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada;
FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. (India):
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd. (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.
MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.
The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam);
MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co,, Ltd.,
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation Limited.
Universal Buildings—4951, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
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ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
Price 8 Annas per tube.
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Will Power
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Call it what you will—
Is the intangible power that controls human destiny, It is the key to all business and social success. This power is no special gift of anyone. It is latent in every one. We help you how to display it. By our system, you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the mind, health and actions of others to a remarkable degree. For details.
ADDRESS:—
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DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Preasure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagao
Telephone 2457.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED A NURSE or an energetic HINDU WOMAN to take charge of two children; mother living. Apply Box No. 8622, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5198

AGENTS WANTED. Apply to THE CANNANORE WEAVING WORKS, CANNANORE.
A R5232

A BANDMASTER passed Kneller Hall for Infantry Band. Apply stating salary to Box No. 8617, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A A14610

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR; a graduate. For a female and children hospital. Out of Bombay, in a healthy station. Testimonials with application, before the 28th instant. Indian preferred. Apply to Box No. 8592, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5083

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done thus for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE. B. 1, Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN energetic youth, thoroughly understanding practical business routine, seeks EMPLOYMENT of an important responsible post in Bank, any English Firms, or Mills. Starting salary Rs. 400 with future prospects, qualifications. Shorthand typist and Accountant. Security Rs. 10,000 to 15,000. Apply Box No. 8614, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5176

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Sea-face opposite Marine Lines Station. BLOCK for high-class Hindus. Apply third floor.
C R5185

ROOMS and BLOCKS TO BE LET near G. I. P. Rly. Station, Dadar. 9, Vincent Cross Road, Dadar. M. G. NAGINAWALLA.
C R5204

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOMS, GARAGES and BLOCKS in a new building Gowalia Tank Road, opp. Kumbala P. O., WASSIAWAL ASSOMAL & CO.
C R5164

TO BE LET for immediate occupation, residential FLATS on decent locality at Dhobitalao, Byculla Club Road. Apply sharp M. K. PALIA, Apollo Street, Bombay.
C R5760

BLOCKS with modern comforts TO BE LET for Hindus 5 minutes' walk from Grant Road Station, (West), Tardeo Road, Grant Road Station, (West), Tardeo Road, Motibai Street, oppo. Chikhalwadi. Apply to Mr. DONGRE.
C R5168

TO LET.—At Andheri, Murzbanabad Road, 10, 12 minutes' walk from station BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW in extensive grounds with modern conveniences. Apply P. S. JOSHI, Engineer, 103, Cumballa Hill.
C R5215

TO BE LET in Poona, near the Bund Gardens, one roomy BUNGALOW with four bed rooms, kitchen, garage, electric fittings etc. Apply Box No. 8604, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R5144

TO LET—Bangalore. LISMOYLE, a commodious Bungalow on high ground, beautifully furnished, splendid garden, garages and servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 450 per month. Apply to D. G. NAYLOR, 6, Infantry Road, BANGALORE.
C R5210

TO LET at Hughes Road, airy and commodious FLATS with all modern conveniences, electric light and fan and all other modern fittings, moderate rent. Apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 14605

TO LET.—Newly built GARAGES in Victoria 3rd Cross Lane at moderate rents. Suitable for Byculla and Mazagaon Residents. Please apply personally to BHAWOO KASHINATH AND CO., near Round Temple on Sandhurst Road, off Null Bazaar, or 'phone 1339
C R5015

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PLOTS within Bombay Municipal limits. Suitable for factories and other purposes. Very near Railway station. Liberal brokerage to bona fide negotiators. Apply Box No. 8629, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R5218

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE. Junner (Poona) teach Accountancy by post. Standing 15 years. Apply for prospectus. Fees moderate.
M R5138

THE ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Learn Homeopathy, Electro-homeopathy and Biochemistry and obtain diplomas. Get yourself treated of chronic and complicated diseases and be happy. Obtain medical books, medicines, instruments and accessories, etc. For particulars apply to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, M.D. (Homeo.), Principal.
M R5233

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NECESSARY TO ALL!—LUXURY TO NONE—WONDERFUL "DREAM DICTIONARY" (in English.) No more astrological bothertion: Foretells fortune; promises marriage prospects, births and riches; warns against enemies, calamities, deaths and dangers; reveals conspiracies and secrets; instructs remedies for diseases. Refer our DICTIONARY at once. Used mostly and specially by businessmen, bachelors, maids, officials, and students at large. Nice paper. Under three separate headings. Particulars Symptoms and Results. Based on our ancient scientific principles of the Great Rishis, handed over from generation to generation. True words needs no boast: Gain more than bargain. Rapid Sale! Hurry Up! Agents Solicited. Price Re. 1/- only. THE GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag Dist. South India.
B R5028

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED.—BONA FIDE BUYERS for high and low grade manganese ores Free on Rails Bombay. Apply to the National Mining Syndicate. Govind Bhawan Kamptee Road Nagpore.
N R5205

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEST DONEGAL TWEED of soft natural wool suit length (7¼ yds.) Rs. 12; Coat length (5 yds.) Rs. 9. Lotas Honey Re. 1/- per Tola. Silk embroidered leather Fancy Bag Rs. 3/2/- Chapli with leather socks Rs. 6/- Puttees (leg guard) Rs. 2/12/- per pair. We supply everything of Kashmir at competitive prices KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R5050

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INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR

Sprue, Consumption, Gall-stone, Tumours, Sinus, Dropsy, Bone Disease, Brain Diseases, Appendicitis, Rheumatoid, Arthrites, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operatin. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-poisonous.

DOCTOR SAM, WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N.B.—Only Europeans and Educated Indians are admitted.
14491

WHITE LEPROSY—SURELY CURED IN ONE DAY—White spots are changed at once on applying three times only by its quick marvellous effect. Price returned if not cured. Small tin Rs. 3/8, big Rs. 6. Face Power. It removes botches pimples, black spots etc. from the face and imports fascinating complexion and charming beauty. Rs. 4 per tin. Faqir's Gift—A most successful remedy for destroying the spots of the 'small-pox'. Rs. 4 per tin. FAQIRI MEDICAL STORE NO. 3, Darbhanga City.
R5222

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE & NAVIGATION TR. CO. LTD.

RESULT OF THE POLL.

NOTICE.

THE Shareholders of the above Company are hereby informed that, as previously advertised, the Poll on Resolutions Nos. 4 and 5 was taken on SUNDAY, the 1st October, 1922, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., at the Office of the Company with the following result:—

RESOLUTION No. 4 re the acceptance of Mr. S. R. Khopker's resignation:

For the resolution	1,027 Votes.
Against the resolution	730 Votes.
Majority in favour of Resolution	297 Votes.

RESOLUTION No. 5 re the payment of Costs:

For the resolution	823 Votes.
Against the resolution	733 Votes.
Majority in favour of Resolution	90 Votes.

I hereby declare the said resolutions Nos. 4 and 5 as carried by the majority of 297 and 90 votes respectively.

(Sd.) GOKULDAS K. PAREKH,
Chairman,
The Adjourned 13th Annual General Meeting.
C14671

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION that Messrs. Vershi Devnaugh and Damji Raghavji working partners of our Seed Department have been separated from our partnership from 1st of Kartak Sud Samvat, 1979 i.e. 21st October 1922 and that our firm will not be responsible for any dealings either done through or by them.

JETHA DEVJI & Co.,
R5223

MORVI STATE.

WANTED.—CONTRACTORS for the supply of STATIONERY AND PAPER for the year ending September 1923. Sealed tenders for the same will be accepted, up to 12 noon, on the 19th November, 1922, by the Stores Superintendent, who will supply printed tender forms on payment, of Re. 1.
14570

NOTICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE 3½ per cent Govt. paper at 60 per cent against issue of Fixed Deposit receipts calculated at that price carrying the following rates of interest:

For 12 months 6 per cent.
For 2 years 6½ per cent.
For 3 years 7 per cent.

PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
LAHORE.
14484

THE FINEST BUILDING TO LET. ON THE MALL, LAHORE, PUNJAB.

QUITE suitable for shops, offices, residences, Hotels, Banks, Barristers. Quite close to High Court, Post and Telegraph offices, Banks, including Imperial Bank of India. Hence quite Central, Facing North Fitted with Electric Light, water connection, Electric Lift. The First Building of its kind in Lahore. Natural ventilation and Light throughout. Motorgarages provided. Plan can be sent on application with requirements.

Apply to Sir GANGA RAM & SONS, 25th Lower Mall, Lahore.
14550

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

STOLEN CURRENCY NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned Currency Notes of Rs. 1,000 each and 42 rupees in small notes have been stolen from the Bhaya of our clients Messrs. Ganeshlal Sobhagmal on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at about 4-30 p.m., between Dhobi Talao and Bhuleshwar.

The public are hereby warned from accepting or dealing with the said notes. Any person finding, coming in possession, coming across, receiving, should communicate immediately with the Commissioner of Police, the Currency Office or with the undersigned.

The following are the numbers of the notes:—

SD/73 60353, 63514, 29144, 61637, 37325, 48048, 44701, 61638, 61900, 38388, 44491, 45405, 06888, 52701, 50902, 50719, 49189, 51313, 60204, SD/72 92104.

Any person helping in the detention of the offence or recovery of the amount will be suitably rewarded.

Dated Bombay, 18th October, 1922.

(Sd.) DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIWAN,
Attorneys for Messrs. Ganeshlal Sobhagmal.
C14639

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai TEHMINA KHODABUX IRANI, administratrix of the property and credits of Khodabux Sheriar Irani of Bombay Parsee Innabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

ALL PERSONS having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nizam Street, Nal Bazar, in the Registration of Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 89 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. 7474. Old Survey. No. New Survey No. 935, which premises are assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 6439 and Street No. 66 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towars the East by the property of Dadabhoy Nassurwanji Acharwalla, on or towards the West by the property of Dossabhoy 'Hormusji Callianwalla, on or towards the North by the said Nizam Street and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage and are now occupied by the tenants of the above-mentioned vendor.

DORAB A. PATEL,
for Wadia Gandhy & Co.
Attorney's for the purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay 19th Oct. 1922.
C14673

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF WORK OF ART.

AUCTION SALE OF A FURTHER SPLENDID COLLECTION OF ELABORATELY CARVED MARBLE STATUARIES, PILLARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, HANGERS, ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from the Shippers sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 26th October, 1922, and the following days at 3 p.m. (S. T.) each day at Hornby Road opposite the Flora Fountain in Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Old Building.

A further shipment of artistically made marble figures in great variety including a few copies of old known artists, large figures suitable for parks and gardens, large urns and vases for gates, water troughs, birds baths, basins, fountains, electric decorative lamps, hangers, large centre lamps, pedestals, also marble timepieces, smoking sets and similar other decorative and useful objects.

Also a collection of copies of old Masters.

The collection is well worth a visit by art connoisseurs and others interested in fine arts.

The collection will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th October, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Ltd.

NOTICE.

The buyers in the sales at Parel and Colaba Depot Government Surplus Stores are hereby informed that our offices will be kept open to-day from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. for their convenience to pay for and take over delivery orders for goods purchased by them.

MEHTA AND CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of very rich household and artistic furniture by M. Breslauer, John Roberts and other well-known makers, Breslauer's dining table, sideboard, cottage piano, English drawing room Suite Brassware, Singer Sewing Machine, Telescopic, hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, 1922, at the Esplanade Road, above John Connon High School, opp. Queen Vivtoria's Statue at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of Breslauer's dining table dining room chairs, Blackwood sideboard, and dining waggon, tea tables Breslauer's Inlaid Drawing Room Cabinet, English Drawing Room Suite, Sheraton styled showcase drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, and screen by Roberts jardiniers, cottage piano Singer Sewing Machine, Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, ornaments hatstand, teapoys, folding screen, file cabinet, ice box, season wood almirahs, and Double Wardrobe by M. Breslauer cloths presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and plated ware, etc.

The property of H. R. H. Wilkinson Esq., Principal The Scottish Educational Society and others.

Catalogues will be printed and the property will be open to view 4 days before sale.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th October, 1922.

Wonderful Astrologer.

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity, to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horescopes of date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The Premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram, Vizag District.

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(SANDHURST ROAD)
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
TO-DAY AT 5, 6-30, 8-30 AND 10-15 p.m
SPECIAL ATTRACTION FOR HINDU DIVALI HOLIDAYS
Sukanya-Savitri
(KOHINOOR FILM Co.)
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY
EXTRA MATINEES
SAT. SUN. and HOL. at 3-30

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD 'BOMBAY THEATRE,' BOMBAY.
Saturday 21st Oct. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday 22nd Oct. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

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FULL STEAM AHEAD !

Every day that passes, the Great Picture, goes on adding newer and fresher laurels to its fame! Popular opinion gets more and more confirmed as, every day hundreds of new-comers witness this unparalleled Display of sumptuous screen-History—the heart-appealing Romance of

THE ONE GREAT

who shook the whole of Europe—nay, the whole world, practically—at the close of the Eighteenth Century

NAPOLEON'S DAUGHTER

is a Cine Novel or a Cine History, or a Cine Romance par excellence! Is enthralls you, enlightens you enraptures you, enchants you beyond description.
Why not ask any of your friends who have seen this Majestic Picture during this Week.
TO-DAY IS THE MOMENTOUS LAST DAY OF THE FIRST WEEK!
We do not want you to repent later on that you missed one of the most vital and the most ennobling portion of this wonderful Screen-Story.

NAPOLEON'S DAUGHTER

Hundreds are flocking in! Come, come, before it is too late!
A Unique side-splitting Comedy in the Programme.
Five Shows To-day owing to the auspicious Divali Holiday: 3-45, 5-30, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road—Tram Terminus.)

WEST-END CINEMA

THE LAST DAY AND THE LAST CHANCE!
"WILD HONEY!"
The most stupendous picturization of a world-famous Novel—in the crowning success of the world's greatest dramatic screen-Actress in her biggest and most powerful thriller.
"WILD HONEY!"
Absolutely one of the biggest and the mightiest Photo-Plays with absolutely the most Fascinating Woman in the Stellar role featuring the dynamic, charming enchantress of the Screen
PRISCILLA DEAN
WEST-END CINEMA
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL!
"ROMANCE OF THE HOPE DIAMOND."
Featuring
GRACE DARMOND
Being the Life-Story of MAY YOHE
(LADY FRANCIS HOPE)
This Week Episode No. 10, "Diamond's Curse," Episode No. 11, "Vanishing Hand," and Episode 12, "Forged Note."
Also 2 parts Comedy
"THE PICKANINNY"
BY SUNSHINE SAMMY.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad OF BARODA
Gandharv Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Saturday 21st October 1922
(As 2-30 p. m.) Noon
SWAYAMWAR
Sunday 22nd October, 1922.
(At 2 30 p. m.) Noon
DRAUPADI

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We are offering one of the best Picturizations of an Episode from Ramayan—the birth story of Hanooman the grartest devotee of God.
SATI ANJANI
OR
THE BIRTH OF HANOOMAN
The Monkey Warrior.
Anjani, the mother of Hanooman, was abandoned by her husband for nothing and unfortunately she was driven out of her parents' home but at last her husband pined for her and how the truth is revealed to him—See it at
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Time at 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Extra Show on holidays at 3-30.

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"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER."
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TO-DAY AT 6-30
MITCHEL LEAW
IN
THE CODE OF YUKON.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
AT 4-30 : 6-30 : 8-15, and 10 p. m.
DIVALI HOLIDAYS
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
One of the Greatest Successes of
Charlie Chaplin.
A Fine Reel Master piece by the Great Comedian.
Tilly's Punctured Romance.

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AND
DURING THIS WEEK
A RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL
PHOTO PLAY
DEVI-TODI
IN 7 ACTS
produced by
THE KOHINOOR FILM COY.
written by
MR. DELWADAKAR
The welknown Author of
"NILAM-MANEK"
GUJRATI NOVEL SERIES.
Daily 4 Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30 P. M.

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INDIGESTION

Syrup will help them to do this by toning, strengthening and stimulating them to healthy activity. Try the effect of a few doses after meals and note the improvement in your general health.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Sunday, Oct. 19th.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 2 p.m., 8 p.m. and 11 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Mean Reduced	29.831
Temperature of Air	84 5
Wet bulb Thermometer	74 8
Dew Point	71 7
Relative humidity of Air	0 705
Weight of cloudy sky (the whole sky = 16)	1.0
Temperature of Evaporation of Air	93.7
Ditto do	77 2
General direction of Wind	
Mean velocity in miles/hr	E.ENE,WNW.
Movement of Wind do	156

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 19th October 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is lower than usual at Ambala and Delhi. Both day and night temperatures were generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are almost clear and humidity is in defect at Agra and Mainpuri. Temperatures both by day and night were nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below the average at Bikaner. Day temperature was in excess in Lower Sind and in defect over the rest of the division. Night temperature was generally lower than usual

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are practically clear. The air is drier than usual in Kathiawar and south Gujarat. Day temperature was in excess at Dwarka and Veraval. Night temperature was below normal at Rajkot and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature was in defect at Chanda and Raipur. Night temperature was generally below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below the average at Ratnagiri. Day temperature was in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is nearly normal in Hyderabad and in defect elsewhere. Night temperature was below the average in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The storm in the Bay has weakened and is probably stationary. Masulipatam is the only station reporting 0.80" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the Peninsula and in the west and south Central Provinces and are clear over the rest of the reporting area. Both day and night temperatures were in defect in the north and east Punjab. The sea is moderate at Madras and has become slight at Negapatam.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in the Madras Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th October 1922.

The disturbance in the south of the Bay is less marked to-day and is probably about three hundred miles east of Madras moving in some northerly direction. It has given fairly heavy rain on the Coromandel coast. Rain has also fallen locally in Lower Burma, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and at stations in Upper Burma and Assam.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Kyaukpyu, Akyab two inches; Tavoy three-quarters; Myitkyina a half; Yamethin, Silchar one; Negapatam three-quarters; Cuddalore a half; Madras, Nellore two and Masulipatam four.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 5 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH OF OCT. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in degs. Maximum during 24 hours	Temp. in degs. Minimum during 24 hours	Humidity At 5 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure since 1st June to date.
PRESIDENCY—						
Bombay	87.0	73 5	83	0	—	—
Do. 12th	87.9	73 5	83	0	—	—0.03
Juhu	91.7	73.2	83	0	—	—0.08
Worlikat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.0	63.6	32	0	2.51	—2.31
Rawalpindi	85.7	51 1	56	..	..	..
Lahore	96.6	66.7	57	0	15.09	+5.63
Kissar	97.6	54 8	55	0	15.48	+4.21
Ambala	93 9	56 1	58	0	20 36	+3.53
Delhi	96.8	—	40	0	21.05	—1.54
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.4	61.0	42	0	27.29	+3.10
Mainpuri	91 8	5	55	0	3.30	+0.3
Jhansi	92	65	51	0	26.63	+2.22
Cawnpore	89 6	65.2	68	0	46.06	+15.08
Allahabad	90.8	66 2	70	0	43.91	+7.53
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	90.8	61 4	45	0	0	—2.19
Karachi	86.1	68.0	72	0	1.77	—4.15
Ajmer	84.8	59.4	68	0	13.42	—5.84
Jaipur	91.7	59 0	48	0	10.25	—5.03
Kotah	94 6	68.0	47	0	26.59	+1.93
Mount Abu	78.6	60.0	43	0	55.38	—5.66
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Dhari	98.0	67.7	54	0	19.31	—3.86
Dwarka	94.1	73 5	60	0	6.15	—5.49
Veraval	88.9	71.4	45	0	19.88	—7 65
Rajkot	94.	61 5	40	0	16.83	—5.28
Bhavnagar Para	90.6		39	0	15.26	—3.69
Surat	90 4	71 4	62	0	60.68	+3.16
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deesa	96 8	61 4	58	0	27.84	+4.70
Neemuch	91.0	66.6	45	0	27.16	+16 93
Indore	90 1	60 1	49	0	28.29	+3.00
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.0	71.3	73	0	58.95	+8.14
Saugor	90 2	65.6	64	0	45.55	+8.7.
Hoshangabad	90 9	68 6	65	0	39.30	—6.17
Khandwa	13.6	6 0	—	0	30.08	—5.51
Akola	92.	69.3	44	0	29.58	+0 11
Amraoti	8	66.3	51	0	31.10	—2 24
Nagpur	88.6	68 7	58	0	40.32	—4 31
Chanda	84 0	69.6	66	0	53.98	+1.06
Raipur	91.4	67.6	73	0	48.13	—2.92
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.7	75.4	83	0	79.82	+1.35
Ratnagiri	86 7	72 5	43	0	36.57	—8.73
Mahableshwar	83.8	72.3	66	0	91.17	—1.38
Karwar	89.6	68.2	94	0	122.40	—2.31
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.6	60 8	45	0	16.16	—8.98
Ahmednagar	93 6	60 2	41	0	9.02	—8.94
Poona	89.6	68 1	59	0	17.68	—0.00
Sholapur	92 2	71 7	50	0	13.88	—11.91
Bijapur	88.8	70.8	54	0	7.86	—9.92
Belgaum	85.0	67 8	58	0	33.00	—5.16
Aspangabad	89.2	59 4	49	0	28 43	—11 94
Hissamabad (Indor)	94.2	67 8	66	0	29.66	—5.92
Hyderabad	81.7	70 6	76	0	17.33	—6.96
MALABAR AND COCANADA—						
Mangalore	87.0	74 6	78	..	12925	+9.13
Calicut	87.9	75.5	82	..	10823	+7.78
Cochin	84.7	74 0	85	..	95.78	+4.18
Colombo	86.3	75.1	95	0.01	19.62	—8.45
MADRAS (NELLORE) MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	79	16	2	84	21.90	—5.65
Nellore	92	72	3	68	6.21	—7.31
Cuddalore	91	5	2	1	86	..	25.50	—8.51
Madras	90	3	2	85	..	14.89	—6.53
Vellore	96.5	68	0	..	17.67	—8.16
Coimbatore	8	71	2	8	..	7.42	—2.21
Trichinopoly	1	77	0	72	..	1.02	—4.90
Negapatam	84	75	5	83	..	16.09	+1 [illegible]

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GOVINDJI'S SWEETS

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B: P: MADON

Health Culture Depot,

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B.S.A

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નકલી માલથી સાવધાન.
ઉપર વાદ્ય સાથે જે સ્ટેમ્પોનું ફોલામાં ખાસ ચિહ્નવાળે
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વધુ ઉત્સાહથી સાથે ઉત્સાહી માંડવામાં આવી

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

	Liverpool, Oct. 17th. Bales.
Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
„ Sales of East Indian	250
„ Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid, Americans Spot	13 58
Egyptian F. G. F.	17 40
New York, 11 a.m.	—
(As known in Liverpool at Oct. closing time.)	22 14
„ Jan.	22 46
„ Mar.	22 59
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	21 92
„ Mar.	21 99

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 18th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Oct.	13 35+31
Nov.	13 15 26
Dec.	13 0+28
Jan.	13 04+30
Feb.	2 93+25
Mar.	12 89+27
April	..
May	12 76 27
June	..
July	12 60+28
Aug.	—
Sept.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 17th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	13 0—36
Novembers	12 89—20
December	12 81—12
January	12 74—13
February	12 68—12
March	12 62—12
April	12 58—13
May	12 49—13
June	12 40—13
July	12 32—12
August	12 17—11
September	12 01—18

Tone :— Quiet—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 17th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	16 30—30
Nov.	16 50—30
Dec.	16 65—25
Jan.	16 80—25
February	16 95—20
March	17 10—20
April	17 20—20
May	17 30—20
June	17 40—20
July	17 50—20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 17th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	7 75
„ „	Fully Good	8 15
„ „	Fine	8 55
„ „	No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 80
„ „	Fully Good	10 20
„ „	Fine	10 60
M. G. Broach	Good	11 09
„ „	Fully Good	11 45
„ „	Fine	11 85
M. G. Scinde	Good	7 65
„ „	Fully Good	8 05
„ „	Fine	8 45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		72,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		..
„ „ to Continent		34,0 0
Futures at New York	Oct.	22 7 +54
„ „ „	Dec.	23 0 +59
„ „ „	Jan.	22 88 61
„ „ „	March	23 00+59
Spot Cotton at New York		23 00+55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		22 2 +50
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	22 42+58
„ „ „	March	22 45+55
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)		10 1/8
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		99 1/4
Do. Foreign		66 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 18th.

Futures at New York,	Oct.	22 77+
	Dec.	23 09+
	Jan.	22 90+
	Mar.	23 06+

Liverpool, Oct. 18th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	Oct.	13 33+2
	Jan.	13 0 +2
	Mar.	12 89+2
	May	12 76+2

London, Oct. 18th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 21/32 Quiet
Bar Gold..	£ 4/12/6 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/4 Unsettled

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 17th.

Rentes 3 per cent.	5
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/8
„ „ 2 months hence	33 3/4
Tone of Silver—China selling quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate per cent. since 7th July 1922.	3
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
„ „ 7 day Market loans	1 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 17th.

WHEAT,

Rozario Santa fe—63 lbs Dec.-Jan. Paid	56/9
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs. Oct.-Nov Paid	49/6
Australian Jan.-Feb. Buyers	50/6
Karachi Barley Oct.-Nov Sellers	35
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Sellers	54 6
Tone :—Good trade.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 1/2
Hongkong	117 1/2
National	42
P. and O.	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold Oct-Nov, Sellers	£ 16 5 8
LINSEED, Argentine Oct,-Nov. Sellers Slow	£ 18 7/8
RAPESEED, Brown. Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov.	£ 15 3/8
TONE OF RAPESEED :—Nominal held higher.	
LINSEED, Bombay 416 lbs. ex-Ship Bold Oct.	£ 20 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED :—Quiet.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton Dec.-Jan.Sellers	8
TORIA RAPESEED:—Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£ 17 5/8

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	26 1 2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1 4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 85 7/8+1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 88 Unchgd.
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 7 8 3/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 5/8—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66 1/4 „
Govt. Securities 3%	56 1/4 „
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 113 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov.-Dec.	11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct.	11 3/8
Tone : Very firm—Active.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	18

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec, Nominal	17/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct,-Dec, Sellers	20/2 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Oct -Dec, Sellers	20/2 1/2
Tone :	
Cuban Sugar Oct.-Dec. Nominal	19
Total Crop Cuban Sugar	3,996,000

COMPANY MEETING.

THE MORARJI GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

The fifty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held at the Company's Office, Ismail Building, Fort, on Wednesday, Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji presiding.

The Chairman moved the Directors' report and audited statements of accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1922, which stated that—

The net profits of the Company amount to Rs. 26,18,721 inclusive of the balance of Rs. 62,480-10-7 brought forward from the last year's accounts, which will be considered satisfactory.

Having paid from the abovementioned sum an ad interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 400 per share for the half year ended 31st December 1921, viz., Rs. 4'60,000 there remains the available balance of Rs. 21,58,721. From this the Directors have made the following disbursements:—

Reserve Fund Rs. 8,43,756-12-1; Depreciation of Machinery Rs. 3,57,500; Depreciation of Buildings Rs. 1,00,000; Fire Insurance Fund Rs.62,388-13-10; New Chawls Fund Rs. 00,000; Total Rs. 14,63,645-9-11 and recommend disposal of the balances as under:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 400 per share for the half year ended 30th June 1922 Rs. 4,60,000; and a special Bonus at the rate of Rs. 100 per share Rs. 1,15,000; Bonus to Company's employees Rs. 60,000. Balance to be carrid forward to next year's account Rs. 60,075-6-1; Grand Total Rs. 21,58,721.

The report was unanimously adopted, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 400 and a bonus of Rs. 100 per share was declared, Messrs. Sarabhai, F. E. Dinshaw and T. R. Cama were elected Directors and Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co. and Mr. Devidas Vithaldas were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS LIMITED.

The twenty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Assur Veerjee Mills, Limited, was held on Wednesday at the Company's Registered Office, Mint Road, Fort, Mr. Khimjee Assur, presiding. The Chairman moved for adoption the Directors' report and audited the balance sheeet ending 30th June 1922 which stated:—

It will be seen from the Profit and Loss Account that the Company has made during the year under review a nett profit of Rs. 83,673-2-8 which with the balance of Rs. 16,761-15-2 brought forward from the last year's accounts amounts to Rs. 7,00,435-1-10.

After deducting from the above amount, the sum of Rs. 80,060 distributed as an ad interim dividend for the half year ending 31st December 1921, there remains a balance of Rs. 6,20,375-1-10 which the Directors propose to appropriate as under:—

To payment of a final Dividend at Rs. 10 per share free of Income Tax on 15,010 shares Rs. 1,50,100; To Transfer to Depreciation on Machinery Fund Rs. 1,50,000; To Transfer to Depreciation on Building Fund Rs. 25,000; To Transfer to Depreciation on Reserve Fund Rs. 1,25,000; To Transfer to Depreciation on Dividend Fund Rs. 25,000; To Transfer to Company's Employees' Provident Fund Rs. 12,000; To Payment of Bonus to Company's Staff Rs. 7,000; To Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax Rs. 1,00,000; To Balance Rs. 6,20,375-1-10; Total Rs. 6,20,375-1-10.

The report was adopted, a dividend of Rs. 10 was declared, Mr. Moolji Haridas was reelected as a Director, and Messrs. Apaji Mantlal and Co. were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Oct. 19.

During the week we had good demand for ready sugars and with steadier advices from Calcutta and Karachi prices for ready sugar have been advanced by six annas per cwt. all round. There was little enquiry for October Shipment and small lots changed hands amongst dealers from 18s.,10d. to 19s 3d per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour. November December is not in much demand and is quoted 20s. F. B. H Karachi and Calcutta markets are reported steadier with little business doing. Java reports quiet but steady market with small fluctuations and little business.

Europe and America are steadier.

There is no news from Mauritius.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

TMD Rs. 22-4-0 eq. 19s 2d. F. B. H. stocks 315,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 20-4-0 eq. 16s. 6d. F. B. H. stocks 4,000 bags.

Beet Rs. 21-0-0 stocks 7,000 bags.

Arrival:—s.s. Bratlingsburg with 17500 bags Java Sugar.

BURMA RICE FORECAST.

STATISTICS BELOW NORMAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 17.

The first forecast of rice crop shows 106,86,589 acres sown and 100,54,613 likely to mature i.e. decrease of 45,000 and 207,000 respectively. Heavy flows destroyed young plants over 548,716 acres in Lower Burma where the area likely to mature is 150,000 acres below normal. No extensive failures reported in Upper Burma. Damages by animals or insects are not serious. Standing crops are generally in good condition and prospering satisfactorily.

H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler, Governor of United Provinces and Lord Winterton arrived Agra on 18th.

Commander-in-Chief has returned to Simla from his trip to Kashmir.

TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Date of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time	High Water: Depth on Sill.	Date of Month.	Low Water: Bombay Mean Time	Low Water: Depth on Sill.
	Oct. h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Su. 22	m 3 39	25 9	20	m 9 43	20 7
	2 16a	24 4		9 38a	19 3
M. 21	m 11 24	29 10	21	m 0 15	18 5
				5 31a	13 9
T. 22	m 0 6	30 9	22	m 6 6	16 7
	8 4a	28 7		6 14a	
W. 23	m 1 34	29 7	23	m 7 46	17 10
	12 9a	27 3		7 38a	16 5
Th. 24	m 2 7	26 8	24	m 1 46	15 8
	8 44a	26 5		2 56a	17 7
F. 25	m 2 36	24 7	25	m 3 33	18 9
	3 32a	26 9		3 58a	16 5
Sa. 26	m 3 55	22 9	26	m 3 43	17 8
	10 23a	20 0		4 0a	16 1

Commenting on the Premier's speech the Daily "Istiqlal" of Cawnpore says that the Premier's speech besides alienating for ever the sympathies of the Eastern nations will create heart-burning among the Allies and topple down the structure of Allied solidarity, if it ever existed, like a house of cards.

Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S., performed at Cambay, the formal opening ceremony of the Cambay Electric Installation, when he presided over a distinguished gathering at the Cambay Power House from all over the Presidency.

SUFFERING BENGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In this sad hour of suffering in Bengal your close sympathy and deep touch of humanity encourages us the more to approach again the ever generous public of Bombay Presidency to come to the rescue of hundreds of thousands of suffering fellow-citizens in Bengal.

The Divali is with us now. Every home in this Presidency is celebrating it with eclat and splendour. Every business house will begin the new year with joyous hearts and hopes. In this festive mood let them remember the sufferings of hundreds of thousands of homeless Bengalees—the sufferers of the flood. Let them spend a little less on festives of Diwali and give a little more to the cause of suffering humanity. Citizens of Bombay! your generosity, your sympathy with suffering humanity know no bounds. Allow not these striken ones from the flood to die of naked starvation and homelessness.—Yours, etc.,

B. DAS.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a matter of great regret that the resolution allowing students for the School-Leaving Certificate Examination should have the option of answering their papers in Second Languages, History and Mathematics in their vernacular has been thrown out by the Senate of the Bombay University. For the last six years the question of using the vernacular as a medium of instruction in all subjects except English is being discussed amongst school masters and every day the case for the vernacular medium is becoming stronger. Public opinion has declared itself emphatically in the matter and it is still wonderful that several members of the Senate should be opposed merely to pass a measure which does no harm to anybody but would allow opportunities to many teachers and pupils to work in a manner best suited to their tastes. It was a resolution of a permissive character and, if passed, would have allowed those who have faith in the vernacular medium of instruction to carry on work in their own way. Those teachers who are not convinced of this principle or who find it inconvenient to use the vernacular medium would not be forced to take up any inconvenient or disagreeable method of work. The Educational Department has helped this movement and the officers who are professional teachers and whose opinion ought to have greater weight in such matters have all agreed to this change. A large number from among the members of the Senate are afraid lest the standard of English would be lowered. Pupils do not improve their English by the medium of instruction in other subjects but their standard of English depends more upon the method by which English is taught. Those people who merely emphasise the importance of the English medium without any regard to the understanding and development of the mind are not capable of knowing what a waste of time it is to follow the English medium of instruction when a subject taught in the mother-tongue saves waste of energy and time and accomplishes adequate results. The only remedy to remove this evil of obstructing the progress of education and of up-to-date educational methods like the introduction of the mother-tongue in teaching subjects is to recast the constitution of the University. When a body like the University goes entirely against the views of people many of whom are professional teachers, officials and non-officials who have devoted themselves to the cause of education, it is clear that the time has come to change the whole constitution and to amend it in such a way as to make it possible for public opinion to make its strength felt in the working of the University. At present the elected members of the Senate are few and there is a large majority of nominated men and therefore those who do not care for public opinion public can find a place in the University. Time is moving fast and the Minister of Education should lose no time in introducing a bill concerning the new constitution of the Senate with a predominating elective element.—Yours, etc.,

T. A. KULKARNI.

HEALTH OF BOMEAY.

During the 41st week of 1922, which ended the 14th instant, the total mortality 713 was less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 30.88. These figures compare favourably with those for the 41st week of 1921 when the mortality was 923 and death-rate 49.00, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1917-1921) when the average mortality was 1530 and death-rate 81.23.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 3 and that from Respiratory system 213 as against 9 and 244, respectively in the preceding week. No notification of influenza pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 179 were among infants under one year of age; 21 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths.

Plague caused 5 attacks and 4 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 482 and compares favourably with that of the 41st week of the last year when the number was 416 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1917-1921) namely 416.

DON'T LEAP IN THE DARK.

DO BUSINESS WITH CAUTION.

It is common experience that the man who is cautious is always prosperous and the merchant who think twice before doing any transaction escapes any financial trouble. If, before, doing any teji-mandi transaction, you will consult Joshi Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma regarding the future developments and tendency of teji-mandi and other business, you will easily recover any loss you have sustained, and besides make large profits. Joshi Krishnalal, by his expert knowledge of Astrology, Ramal Vidya and the Occult Science, and by his vast practical experience, can foretell quite accurately the future teji-mandi prices of cotton golds, silver, shares and any other commodity. All experienced businessmen consult him as to their business and consequently are always successful. Numberless certificates have been received from them, a few of which are given below. Convince yourself by a personal visit.

CERTIFICATES.

Pandit Krishnalal Ramakant Sharma has been known to me for sometimes, and I feel it a pleasure to say that every one of his predictions from my palm reading have been perfect come to pass. He has been also assisting me in my share transaction and over 90 per cent. have come right.

I cannot help but honestly declare him to be a marvellous man where the science of Astrology and palmistry is concerned, and I feel grateful to him for his assistance I received in recovering my financial losses.—

BOMBAY. 31-7-19. A. B. STANDLEY.

BOMBAY, 31-7-18.

I have, hereby to certify that Joshi Krishnalal Sharma is a great expert in Astrology and his predictions in various businesses are found a quite true. He also gives the accurate figures of fluctuations in various shares and I have been greatly benefitted by his visit. I have earned a good deal in shares and price goods and which is only due to my visit with him.

(Sd.) MOOLCHAND BAOJI

I know Mr. Krishnalal Sharma from a long time. He is a native of Partabgadh (Rajputana) and belongs to a very respectable Brahmin family. I am glad to testify that he is well versed in Astronomy. He worked for me here for a long time and gave me entire satisfaction.

I hope he will give satisfaction to anybody if any work be given to him.

I wish him success.

(Sd.) MEHTA KISHANSINGH.

4th February, 1915. DEWAN OF JODHPUR.

I have the greatest pleasure to hereby certify that the predictions given by Pandit Jotishee Krishnalal Ramakant of Bombay as regards cotton have proved so very correct that one is simply astonished at the extraordinary abilities that a man can acquire in this world. I may say he possesses divine powers. It is only a fortunate few that are brought in contact with such real men, as in these days it is very difficult to find a true and real man from a host of impostore just as it is difficult to find a real diamond amongst a heap of stones. I have no hesitation in saying that he is a king among Astrologers or a seer in the heavenly firmament, bringing hope and happiness to his various customers just as the rising sun brings warmth and pleasure to all the living creation in this world. I wish we had ony more such real men in our land so that they may bring good to all men and guide them right through the many pitfals in this world.

I earnestly pray God that he may be spare the full span of life that is allotted to a man in this world so that he may bring joy and happiness to all that come in contact with them.

(Sd.) RAGHAVENDRA R. SIBUR.

If you are not still convinced by these, call on us and read our further numerous certificates to satisfy yourself. . .

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A. D. S.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Diwali: Bank holiday.

S.S. "China" with mails of the 5th instant expected to arrive at 6-30 p.m.

The Swadeshi Exhibition 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 21.

Hindu New Year (Samvat 1979): Bank holiday.

The S.S. "Delta", with the English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Oct. 22.

Swadeshi Exhibition, Madhav Bagh 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 9 p.m.

Girgaum District Congress Committee office bearers and Managing Committee election at 9 a.m. morning, Marwadi Vidyalaya.

Public meeting re Rights of Trade Unions, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. J. Baptista to preside.

MONDAY, Oct. 23.

Public lecture on Primary Education, by Messrs. G. B. Trivedi and P. Pathak, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

Swadeshi Exhibition, Madhav Bagh, 9 to 11 a.m., 3 to 9 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

At Mount Road, Mazagon, Simon Silvester, Senior partner of the firm of S. S. Miranda, died at 10-30 yesterday morning. Funeral will leave his residence for Sewree Cemetery at 9 a.m. this morning.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer Kashgar has on board the outward mails of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 18th instant.

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

The "Mile of Rupees" now measure 1100 ft.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Saturday the 21st October 1922 will be a Post Office holiday on account of Diwali.

All the departments of the G. P. O. and its town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

Telegraph Branches of the combined offices will however remain open and work as usual.

Saturday the 21st October 1922 being a Post Office holiday, the following will be the latest hours of posting for the Homeward English Mail sailing on that day.

Unregistered correspondence up to 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered with late fee of annas four on each article from 11-0 a.m to 12 Noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence up to 7-0 p.m. on Friday.

Parcels up to 6-0 p.m. on Friday.

Money Orders up to 3-0 p.m. on Friday.

Posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the town sub-offices.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. Indus Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 21st instant.

P. P. SOCIAL SAMAJ LIBERALS.

The Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj Liberals met yesterday at Vianelli's to give a hearty send-off to Mr. A. H. Kirtikar, who will be leaving to-morrow to study for the bar.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY DISPENSARY.

In the Fatimabibi Rogay Charitable Dispensary, during the month of September last, the total number of patients treated was: 9,626 of which 3,346 were males 3,422 were females and 2,858 children. Amongst them new patients were 1,277. Daily attendence was 320.

DIVALI COLLECTION FOR SCHOOLS.

The Social Service League, Bombay is conducting 39 night and day schools including about 1,300 pupils of whom 1,150 are males and 150 are females. Volunteers of the League will go round in the City during the Divali Holidays for collecting funds for the maintenance of these schools, and it is hoped that the public will help the League to carry on this useful activity by offering them liberal donations.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As decided by the Managing Committee, Sunday the 22nd instant is the last day for receiving applications for admission as members of the Byculla D. C. C. Persons, who desire to become members should fill in the new application forms, which can be had from the Hon. Secretaries on application.

Candidates for the 25 seats of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the Byculla District Congress Committee shall have to send their nomination forms duly proposed and seconded by a member of the Byculla D. C. C. on or before Saturday the 28th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) The elections will take place on Sunday the 29th instant. Nomination forms will be received every day at the Head Office of Byculla D. C. C. c/o. Messrs. Foster & Sons, near Parsi statue between 8-30 and 11 a.m. and 6 and 8 p.m. (S.T.)

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

For the seventeen seats allotted to the 'G' Ward Dist. Congress Committee, on the Provincial Congress Committee, the following 27 candidates are standing for the Election.

(1) Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel. (2) Mr. V. N. Khanolkar. (3) Mr. Gulabshankar Dholakia, (4) Mr. M. N. Padvekar, (5) Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, (6) Dr. N. D. Savarkar, (7) Dr. D. D. Sathaye, (8) Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, (9) Mr. V. W. Hadap, (10) Mr. A. C. Ferreira, (11) Mr. R. N. Mehta, (12) J. S. Chavre, (13) Mr. M. R. Vidhwans, (14) Mr. C. T. Shah, (15) Mr. Damodar Bavidas, (16) Mr. B. N. Koparde, (17) Mr. E. N. Vad, (18) Mr. S. J. Tendulkar, (19) Mr. V. V. Lele, (20) Mr. S. L. Lopez, (21) Mr. B. V. Gokhale, (22) Mr. K. A. Subramaniam, (23) Mr. J. R. Deo, (24) Mr. K. Shrinivas Iyer, (25) Mr. N. G. Agharkar, (26) Mr. N. M. Detye, (27) Mr. C. V. P. Shivam.

The Election will take place on the 22nd instant at Kirtikars Wadi, Dadar, from 7 to 10 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. those who are members of the District Congress Committee for this year are eligible to vote.

NEW MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL.

Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, Hon. Secretary, Bombay, Nationalist Municipal Party, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, West, writes:—

"I have pleasure in informing the public that the Secretary, Girgaum District Congress Committee, advises that at a meeting of its Managing Council held on the 17th instant it was resolved that, in accordance with the request of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, every facility be given to persons desirous of registering themselves as voters at the ensuing Municipal elections and that the Hon. Secretary of the Party be requested to supply enrolment application forms and leaflets with as little delay as possible.

I hope that the other District Congress Committees in the city will pass a similar resolution at an early date extending the same facilities to eligible voters in their respective Wards, as there are now only 14 days left for fresh enrolments."

PORT TRUST WORKERS' UNION.

A meeting of the Port Trust Workers was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday evening when Mr. F. J. Ginwala Solicitor, presided. In the begining the Chairman addressed the men on the present condition of the Union and how it could be ameliorated. He was followed by Mr. Jhabwala the Hon. Secretary of the Union, who explained to the men the necessity of uniting together and also accepting alterations in some of the rules pertaining to the benefits to be given to the men. The men having accepted the same some of the strike rules were also modified. He was followed by the representatives of the workers themselves, who appealed to the men to join the Union in large numbers and strngthen the cause of labour. They also required more men from among the workers themselves to come forward and take a more active and vigilant part in the affairs of the Union. After some work being done the meeting dessolved at a late hour amidst great enthusiasm.

MR. R. H. A. DELVES.

At the Improvement Trust meeting on Tuesday last, before adjourning, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar proposed "that on the occasion of the relinquishment of the charge of the office of Acting Chairman of the City Improvement Trust Board by Mr. R. H. A. Delves, the Board place on record their appreciation of the valuable work done by him and of the zeal, ability and fairmindness displayed by him in carrying out the arduous duties of his office."

Dr. Dadachanji then spoke and the resolution was passed unanimously.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE'S LAXMI PUJAN.

Laxmi Pujan will be celebrated under the auspices of the co-operative societies organized by the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Settlement Mr. S. R. Khopkar, B.A. will speak on the occasion. All members of the co-operative societies are requested to attend.

FORTH-COMING MEETINGS.

KAMGAR HITAWARDHAK SABHA.

The Divali gathering of workmen will be held under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha at Manaji Hall, Lower Parel to-morrow (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when prizes will be distributed to the students of the Sabha's Free Night School. Mr. G. Findlay Shirras M. L. C. Director of the Labour Office will preside and Mrs. Shirras will give away the prizes.

SAWANTWADI MARATHAS' MEETING.

The mass meeting of the Maratha subjects of Sawantwadi State residing in Bombay will be held at Social Service League Hall, Parel settlement, near Venus Cinema, Parel, on Sunday, (the 22nd instant) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) to consider what can be done to help the Maratha Educational Conference, 15th session to be held at Ratnagiri in next December. All Marathas of the above State are requested to attend the meeting.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday 23rd. instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Messrs. G. B. Trivedi and Purshotam Pathak will speak on Primary Education—An Unfounded aspersion on Gujarat," when Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth will preside.

DAYANAND ANNIVERSARY.

The 40th Anniversary of Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati and the foundation stone ceremony of the New Building in front of the present Arya Samaj Hall will take place on the Hindu New Year Day (to-morrow) at 5-30 (B.T.) at the Arya Samaj Kakadwadi, Prof. Nagarkar, Sheth Runchhoddas Bhawan, Pandit Dwijendra Shastri, Mr. Jhabvala, Pandit Satya Deva and Pandit Balkrishna will be among the principal speakers. The President along with the Trustees will perform the Ceremony.

SHRI CUTCHI CLUB.

The Social gathering of the members of the above Club will be held on Sunday next at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the club's premises opposite Marine Lines Station on the occasion of New Year holiday. A Sangit Concert will be played by the Professors of the Gandharva Mahavidyalay and the ceremony of opening the portrait, of Seth Fajulbhai J. Lalji late President of the Club will be performed at the time.

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

The inauguration of the Colony Panchayat and the Colony Primary School, and the opening of the First Dwelling House will take place on Sunday the 22nd instant at 8 a.m. at the Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, when the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah, B.A. LL.B., J.P., Minister in charge of Local Self-Government will preside.

NOVELTY CINEMA.

The new management of the Novelty Cinema are making a bold bid for popularity by exhibiting a magnificent historical film of the great and bloody French Revolution of 1792, depicting the overthrow of the then reigning monarch and the meteoric rise to power of one of the most prominent figures in modern history, Napoleon Bonaparte. The settings and photography are excellent and the leading parts are enacted by some of the best known people in the French cinema world. The costumes, too, are a correct reproduction of the period and show that great attention has been paid to the smallest details. This film, which is a short serial, is something quite different from the usual cowboy story or the often insipid sex drama of which we see so many The opening chapter shows the mob running riot in Paris, attacking the palace of Louis XVI and forcing him to abdicate. During the sacking of the palace a young lady of high birth, belonging to the Queen's suite, is discovered. She is saved from the fury of the mob by the timely intervention of the young Lieut. Bonaparte. The pair become greatly attached to each other and live as man and wife in a quiet out of the way hotel. Bonaparte receives sudden orders to rejoin his regiment, and bids his young and beautiful lover, of whose real identity he is ignorant, a very tender farewell. A mysterious man in a black cape, who has been spying on the pair, now seeks an interview with the disconsolate lady. He greets her as Marchioness de Nevailles whose husband has fled from the country. The Marchioness recognises her visitor as a former professor who had dared to make love to her. He again attempts to pester her with his attentions which are contemptuously rejected. In revenge he betrays her identity to the revolutionaries, by whom she is condemned to death. The Marchioness obtains a respite by confessing that she is about to become a mother. A baby girl is born which is adopted by a loyal and brave hearted soldier. The charter closes with the unfortunate mother being led away to meet her doom. The programme contains a real live comic entitled "The Bakery" and the ever popular Pathe's Gazette. An excellent show which should on no account be missed.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RESERVED COMPARTMENT FOR EUROPEANS,

JUSTICE MARTIN AGREES WITH JUSTICE CRUMP.

The King-Emperor
VS
Narayan Krishnaji Gogte.

(Before justice Martin)

This case was referred to Justice Martin there was difference of opinion between Acting Chief Justice Sir Lollubhai Shah nd Justice Crump.

The facts of the case and the differing udgements of Their Lordships have already een reported in these columns:—

Justice Martin observed:—

"In this case I enjoy the advantage of aving before me the judgements of my broers Shah and Crump, as well as those of two learned Magistrates. I will not, erefore, recapitulate the facts, but will tate my own conclusions.

In my judgement it is clear that by virtue Section 109 of the Indian Railways Act, '90, the Railway Company has a general ower of reserving compartments for the use passengers. I am further of opinion at this power of reservation may be exersised either for actual passengers who have lready booked their seats, or for prospective assengers who the company anticipate will ravel. I further hold that the Company entitled to reserve either individual seats whole compartments. Thus they may reerve compartments for females travelling rst or second class, or for smokers or nonmokers; or for members of a theatrical company or for a cricket or football team. I y females travelling first or second class, because Section 64 only makes it compulsory the company to reserve accommodation for males travelling in the lowest class of carriage in the train. So too they may, in my pinion, reserve compartments for a large articular traffic expected at some particular station, whether it be a terminus or an intermediate. For instance they could reserve ch accommodation for pilgrims or other assengers expected to visit a particular religious festival or fair, or again for persons oing some large political or other gathering, or a race meeting. The fact that particular passenger traffic thus to be cared for may consist of some particular caste sect, e.g., Hindu or Mahomedan pilgrims, not, I think, a bar to the exercise of this neral power of reservation. (See I.L.R. 45 ad. 215.)

In short the general discretion in these cases must rest with the Railway Company, or they are the Statutory Managers of the ilway. As such Managers it is for them issue the requisite orders for the reservan of passenger accommodation and speakg generally it is for each passenger to obey ose orders, believing that thereby he will st promote the general comfort of his fellow passengers, and also of the Railway staff, nd incidentally of himself. If, on the other hand, each passenger is to a law nto himself, chaos can be the only result.

In this respect I cannot do better than quote om the judgment of Lord Halsbury in Perth General Committee vs. Ross 1897 A.C. some sentences which are, I think, typiof the common sense which that learned dge always showed. He says at page 483 But I should be sorry to throw any doubt the absolute right of the Railway Company in the first instance to regulate their wn traffic in their own way . . . . I do not lieve that any actual inconvenience to the blic can result from the recognition of the right of the Railway Company to carry on their business in their own way. Their own terest in the best security that their strict gal it will no be abused."

The have then being the general powers the Railway Company in the matter of reservation of passenger accommodation, I further hold that under Section 42 (2) they must t exercise such powers so as to give an unue preference or to cause an undue prejudice to any passenger traffic, whither individual or collective. In this connection with respect to the learned Judges of the Allahabad High Court who decided 42 All. 327, find myself in agreement with the views hich Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah expressed in 23 Bom. L.R. 809 as the effect of Section 42. That being so is in my opinion a question of fact in each ase whether the Railway Company has hown an undue preference. And in my dgement, under the ordinary rules of evience, the onus of proof will lie on the pern who alleges such undue preference. (See vidence Act, Section 102, illustration (B) nd Section 103.)

What then are the facts here? The accused declined to call any evidence. Consequently all we have to go upon is the cross-examination of Kandu Vithu the constable duty at Jalgaon station, and of W. Shaw the guard, of the train between Pachora and Jalgaon. Now the train in question is No. 11 North East Down Passenger, which one those very slow trains —happily not met with in England—which meander through the country for hour and days at the stately average speed of about 15½ miles per hour. It leaves Bombay at 7 a.m. and reaches Pachora at 10 p.m. and Jalgaon at 11-30 p.m. Pachora being about 232 and Jalgaon about 261 miles away from Bombay. Its ultimate destination appears to be Delhi some 957 miles away from Bombay which it reaches in about 2½ days.

But as to what was the passanger traffic by this particular train on this particular day, or indeed on any other day during the 15 hours and 232 miles between Bombay and Pachora we have no evidence whatever. Khandu Vithu the Constable was only on duty at Jalgaon Shaw the guard was obviously not on continuous duty for 16½ hours viz. between Bombay and Jalgaon. I am entitled to presume this under sec. 114 of the Evidence Act. But it also so happens that I have recently to investigate closely the running of the two sister trains viz. No. 13 N. E. Down passenger and No. 12 N. E. Up passanger between Bombay and Pachora. I refer to the G. I. P. murder case R. I. Morris and Dennison which was tried before myself and a special Jury at the Bombay Criminal Sessions last November. There the two murders were committed in train No. 13 between Devlali and Manmad and discovered at Pachora, but the two murderers escaped back from Manmad to Devlali by train No. 12. Some of the guards had then to give evidence, and to produce the way bills. What they said in that case is not evidence in this case, but the working knowledge I thus gained as to the parcicular portions of the line worked by the various guards of these slow trains and consequently as to the ordinary course of business of the company in this respect, all goes to fortify the above presumption which I should draw apart from such working knowledge.

There being no evidence as to the state of the passenger traffic between Bombay and Pachora. I hold haat the accused has failed to discharge the onus of proof that there was any undue preference shown by the Railway Company in attaching this reserved compartment to the train at its part from Bombay or keeping it so attached. For all I know the compartment in question may have been full for many hours from Bombay of the class of passengers for whom it was intended. And for all I know it may have filled up again, or once more emptied many times during the remaining 42 hours of its journey between Jalgaon and Delhi; for there is no evidence as to what happened after Pachora.

And even the evidence as to what happened between Pachora and Jalgaon is by no means conclusive. It was quite clear that there was ample roof for the accused elsewhere in the train if he had chosen to go there. Neither in his oral nor in his written statement does he even suggest that he would have left behind if he had not entered this reserved compartment, or that he would have been suffered any riscomfort by overcrowding or otherwise if he had gone to an unreserved compartment. He really bases his defence—such as it is—on his alleged right to enter what compartment he pleases, and on the alleged inability of the Railway company to reserve lawfully a compartment for an particular community no matter what the actual condition of the passenger traffic may be.

In my judgment he is wrong in both these connections. And as regards the evidence of Khandu Vithu it amounts to this that this compartment was generally empty between Pachora and Jalgaon while other compartments were full. Shaw on the other hand says that except on bazar days this train was not overcrowded. But this is not the sort of evidence from which I can find the Railway Company's guilty of undu preference for it only states to some one on behalf of our and and a half hours of the journey while the total journy takes som two and a half day. Nor can one reasonably expect the Railway Company to be constantly detaching or attaching particular compartments at various places on this long journey merely because the local conditions may happen to vary either genetally or on any particular day.

A QUESTION FOR RAILWAY COMMISSION TO DECIDE.

The conclusion then which I have arrived at is that on the evidence in this particular case, the accused was rightly convicted by the trying Magistrate. Nor do I see any reason to interfere with the fine of Rs. 5 which has been ordered to pay. If I could have spared this middle aged man the indignity of a conviction and a petty fine, I should have been glad to do so. But this is not the case of passenger in an overcrowded and stifling compartment who ventures into an adjoining empty compartment whirh is apparently reserved for some non-existent persons. In that case I can well understand the passenger feeling a natural irritation. The present case is nothing of that sort. The accused had ampel time for reflection both at Pachora and Jalgaon, and the view I take is that he was out to give trouble, and succeeded in doing so both at Pachora and Jalgaon. In my judgment the subordinate Railway Officials must be protected in the discharge of their duties to the general public from conduct such as this and if the accused considers he has any grievance against their employers on the ground of undue preference, the remedy open to him under the Act is to apply to the Governor-General-in-Council under Sec. 28 to have the complaint determined by a Railway Commission appointed under sec. 26. The accused's pleader did indeed inform me that the course had already been adopted by some association in Jalgaon, and that the matter was still under consideration by his Excellency-in-Council. If that is so there was all the less reason for the accused to take the law into his own hands while the matter was being investigated by the proper authorities. It must be remembered that the proper running of a Railway requires expert and detailed knowledge of its traffic and its general requirements, and that is why both in India and in England the Railway Commission consists of one Law and two Lay Commissioners. Thus in England it is the Railway Company Commissioners who determine such disputed matters as alleged undue preference in the matter of rates etc, and normally those matters would not come before the High Court, and much less so before a Police Court. So here, it is hardly a matter for the ordinary law courts to determine matters of disputed Railway Policy, and in the present case the requisite expert evidence is wholly wanting.

In conclusion I will again quote from Perth General Station Committee V. Ross 1897 A. C. 479 and this time I will cite what Lord Watson, another great Judge, said in that case at p. 489:—

"But the Legislature has not committed to the ordinary tribunals of the country the duty of determining whether the implied obligation of giving accommodation to the public has been duly fulfilled. When a member of the public having the right to use a Railway or a station has reason, or without reason thinks fit, to complain that some facility which he ought to have has been withheld from him, and that an undue preference had been shown to others in the same position, a court of law can given him no remedy. He must resort to the tribunal which the Legislature has constituted for that purpose, the Railway Commissioners; and, until they have decided in his favour, he is not in a position to say, and no court would be justified in holding, that he stands possessed of the right which he asserts."

I agree that this was a finding in a civil suit, and in the present case I have to deal with a criminal prosecution. But with reference to the argument in the case just cited that the Respondent ought to have been prosecuted before the Magistrates, Lord Watson observed at P. 482 that to have this point decided by a Magistrate would have been most inconvenient. What Lord Watson held was that the proper tribunal was the Railway Commissioners and that in fact was the decision of the House of Lords in that case.

I accordingly decline to interfere in revision in the present case and I direct the record and proceedings to be returned."

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Binning appeared for the Railway Company.

Mr. Kane and Mr. Virkar appeared for the accused.

ORIGINAL SIDE

AN ACTOR'S COVENANT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji)

The Royal Theatrical Company (Plaintiff)
vs.
Gauchi Alli Dadan (Defendant)

The plaintiffs in this suit were a theatrical company doing business in Bombay and they brought this suit for an injunction to restrain the defendant, who was one of their actors from serving any other theatrical company during the period of the agreement between them and for damages. The plaintiffs alleged that by an agreement, dated the 7th July 1921 the defendant agreed to serve in their company as an actor for a period of three years on a salary of Rs. 35 per month, and covenanted during that period not to serve in any other theatrical concern and in the event of his leaving the plaintiffs' service, agreed to pay Rs. 1,260 as liquidated damages without prejudice to plaintiffs' right to restrain him by injunction.

The defendant remained in the plaintiff's service till the 8th of July 1922, when he obtained leave of absence for a week to go to his native place. The defendant, however, did not return to his duties; and about the end of July 1922, he took up to service as an actor in a rival theatrical company started by one Nitisen Dwarkadas in Bombay. The plaintiffs further alleged that they had trained the defendant up as an actor and he had acquired considerable skill and experience as an actor and had attracted the notice of the theatre-going public in Bombay. The plaintiff submitted that the defendant had committed a breach of his agreement with them, and they prayed for an injunction restraining the defendant from serving in any other theatrical company and claimed Rs. 1,260 as damages.

The defendant admitted the agreement, but alleged that he was hard up and anxious to secure employment when he entered into agreement with the plaintiffs. He further alleged that the full import of the term of the agreement was not explained to him. He was an illiterate man and had signed the agreement without understanding it. In any event the agreement was harsh, oppressive and unreasonable and performance of it would involve a hardship on the defendant such as he had not foreseen. The defendant further alleged that on his return from his native place the plaintiffs themselves had dismissed him. He denied that the plaintiffs had trained him up, and alleged that he owed his position and reputation as an actor entirely to his own exertions. The defendant denied a breach of the agreement on his part and counter-claimed damages for wrongful dismissal.

Mr. F. J. Coltman appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr S. S. Rangnekar appeared for the defendant.

DEFENCE.

It was urged on behalf of the defendant that the plaintiffs were not entitled to an injunction since the agreement provided for damages to be paid by the defendant in case of a breach of the agreement. The plaintiffs could not have both the reliefs at the same time; and they were bound to choose to which relief they would have. Counsel further submitted that the covenant in the agreement was oppressive and unreasonable and should not be enforced, as it would result in preventing the defendant from earning his livelihood.

PLAINTIFFS AWARDED DAMAGES.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgement, after setting out the facts, remarked that if the defendant's case that he was dismissed by the plaintiffs was true, there was an end of the suit. On the evidence and on the probabilities of the case, His Lordship held that that the defendant was not dismissed as alleged by him but left voluntarily.

The next question was whether the agreement should be enforced. The Court disbelieved the defendant's story that he was prevented from reading the agreement, which was in Guzerati, and that he signed it without comprehending it. As regards the contention that the agreement was oppressive and unreasonable, there was nothing unreasonable in fixing a period of service. The salary, no doubt, was small, but that did not matter much, since the defendant was getting an opportunity of distinguishing himself before Bombay audiences. Besides, the evidence showed that the salary was subsequently raised nor was the agreement onesided. The plaintiffs were bound to employ the defendant for three years. They could dispense with his services only in the cases provided in clause 9 of the agreement. In the Court's view the agreement was neither oppressive nor unreasonable. With regard to the reliefs claimed, no doubt the granting of an injunction was discretionary. But here was an actor of proved capacity and some popularity. Was it right that a rival company should have the benefit of his acting when he had voluntarily entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs to serve them for a period? In the Court's opinion it was a fit case for injunction, and the injunction must, therefore, be issued. As regards damages Mr. Coltman had cited the case 6 Ch. D. which showed that in a fit case, both injunction and damages might be granted. In His Lordship's opinion the plaintiffs were entitled to nominal damages and he accordingly awarded the plaintiffs Rs. 500 as damages.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs—Messrs. Malvi Mody, Ranchordas and Co.

Attorneys for the defendant—Messrs. Dabholker and Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A VICTORIA-DRIVER FINED.

At the Girgaon Police Court before Messrs. E. R. Heerjibehedin and B. S. Turkhud, Hony. Presidency Magistrates one Neha Lakia, Victoria-driver No. 2143 was charged with refusing to carry a passenger desiring to hire a conveyance on midnight of the 18th instant.

The prosecution case was that one Mohamed Noormahomed came out from the Cinema at 12 midnight on the 18th when he saw the Victoria standing there He got into the Victoria and asked the accused to drive to Pydhoni. The accused demanded Rs. 2 for that distance and the complainant told him that he would pay the the legal fare. The complainant persisted and the accused kicked up a row. Thereupon, the complainant drew the attention of P. C. 708/C and asked him to take the accused to the Police Station. P. C. 708 told him that as the accused was not on the stand he could not do anything and paying no head to the complaint he went away. The complainant, thereupon, sent his companion to fetch another Police Constable, when P. C. No. 708/C again came to the spot and after some trouble took the accused to the Police Station.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that his horse was tired and hence he refused to ply for hire.

The Court while convicting the accused remarked that the conduct of P. C. 708/C was most reprehensible. It was none of his business to tell the complainant that the accused was not on the stand. It was the duty of the P. C. to have taken the accused to the Police Station. As a Constable of 16 years' service in the Police Force, he ought to have realized his own responsibility. His conduct should be reported to the Commissioner of Police. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs 20.

WAH-WAH : SOLOMON :

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We have not forgotton your characterisation of Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.L.C., as the "Young man in a hurry"; but you will certainly pardon us for pointing out to you a mistake you have committed in regard to precision. Long before Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.L.C., came to see the public light, it was his brother, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M.L.A., who held that title of honour. Any way, we are not going to dispute your new discovery; we are content to adapt ourselves to the new situation created by you and henceforward remember Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M.L.A., as the "Elder Brother" of that "Young Man in a hurry."

We are sorry for having strayed away from the point we wanted to refer to in this epistle—it is about Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M.L.A.'s "Moderate" definition of "Swaraj." We—meaning of course "the Nation"—are really proud of a Jamnadas Dwarkadas! His Consistency and Progress—let none misunderstand that we are using the latter word to mean Mr. Chandavarkar's "Progress in the direction of the tail"—has really been an asset to National Politics! And now we are all, for life, indebted to this Indian Solomon not only for the breadth and beauty of his clarified vision, but also for his contribution of an original chapter of his own to literary "Sarcasm!"

We are again sorry for having gone astray from the point. It is the Modern Solomon's definition of "Swaraj" we are at. It is our Solomon's lurid exposition of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's definition of "Self-Government" as the "Government of the people, by the people for the people," with which we are now dealing. Well, the simpler definition of "Swaraj" and the exposition of the "Chronicle" intended for ordinary human intelligence can never satisfy the requirements of a Solomon; how can it? The "Chronicle" may, if it chooses, lay stress on *Self*-Government to mean Government based on the consent of the governed. It may go to the length of assuring the hesitating Foreigners that a *Self*-Governing India, if she understands the foreigners to be her friends, will even of her own accord keep such foreigners as she may deem fit in her employ. But, where is it ordained that a Solomon must accept and acquiesce in all this trash? A Solomon is a Solomon and he has his inherent right to display his intellectual eminence in any way he likes. To Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, *Self*-Government may mean "Government *of* the people, *by* the people, *for* the people." When Sir Henry trotted out his definition, he might have forgotton to expound it as a "practical proposition," and might have even committed the horrible blunder of allowing the readers to understand that it is "*of* the people, *by* the people, *for* the people" all together. The "Chronicle" may, if it takes the risk, lay emphasis on the "consent of the governed" in expounding the above thesis as a "practical proposition" and require that that be first satisfied while beginning the experiment. But the ways of Genius are unintelligible to ordinary folks, and the wisdom of Solomon incomprehensible to the work-a-day world. It is not, then, for the Genius to justify his step before he proceeds nor for the Solomon to prove his wisdom before he displays it. who dare accuse the Modern Solomon if in his display of wisdom he now lays down the edict that "*Self*-Government" means "Government by the people" and that is also equivalent to "Government *of* the people, *by* the people, *for* the people"?

Wah-Wah! Solomon!

Yours, etc.,
C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Congress Office,
Dadar, 18—10—22.

FLOOD RELIEF.

ABOVE A LAKH COLLECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

The Flood Relief Committee has collected over a lakh of rupees but it is considered that this amount is inadequate. Arrangements have been made for a systematic house to house collection by respectable youngmen and students in northern Calcutta to-day. Hindu women in procession went from door to door and collected subscriptions in aid of the flood stricken people of north Bengal and succeeded in raising a decent amount.

SERIOUS OUT BREAK OF FIRE.

CALCUTTA THEATRE GUTTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

A serious fire broke out this morning in the northern part of Calcutta resulting in the Minerva Theatre in Beadon Street, a Bengalee institution, being gutted. It appears that while the drama of Shakuntala, which was to have been produced on Saturday, was being rehearsed, flames were seen issuing from the roof of the building and the actors hurriedly left. The fire alarm was given immediately. The brigade got to work with commendable promptitude and succeeded in bringing the fire under control in the course of less than an hour, but a large part of the theatre, including the stage and auditorium, was gutted; valuable costumes scenery furniture and other articles were destroyed and the corrugated roofing collapsed. The fire is still smouldering. The damage so far ascertained is estimated at about three lakhs of rupees and is not covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is suggested that the outbreak was due to fusing of electric wires in the ceiling.

AIDING DACOITS WITH ARMS AND AMMUNITION

PUBLICITY OFFICER'S FIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

The Publicity Officer has collected information, from the reports of cases already disposed of instances of the lending of guns and ammunition to gangs of dacoits in the Budge Budge (Alipore) dacoity case. It transpired that the leader of the dacoits was supplied with a revolver by ex-Sergeant F. E. Bucher of the Calcutta Police. In the Char Nashirpur (Faridpur) dacoity, it transpired in the court, during the trial, that one Kristopur had been occasionally supplying dacoits with his licensed gun and that one accused was arrested in the house of Kaxen Sheik whose double-barrelled gun was used in that dacoity. In the course of investigations into the Brahmanbaria (Tipperah) dacoity in which an unlicensed gun which had been stolen sometime back from a tea garden was recovered, it transpired that the dacoits purchased a gun from a highly connected person of Tipperah State. It also transpired that a local Zamindar had twice supplied the dacoits with cartridges for monetary consideration which was

On the night of the 25th May last a derived from the loot of the dacoities. dacoity was committed in village Bankhanda in Dacca District. The approver in his statement confessed that two of their accomplices were related to a licensed gun-holder and they managed to procure on monetary consideration the licenseholder's double-barrelled breach-loading gun and cartridges for committing dacoity.

GANDHI DAY IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

The seventh Gandhi Day, was celebrated in Calcutta to-day. Processions started from the different Congress offices and paraded the streets singing songs. In the evening a public meeting was held in which the speakers urged upon all, the wearing of khaddar and the necessity of Hindu-Moslem unity.

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PROF. VASWANI
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Friday, October 20, 1922.

THE FOOLISH GARDENER.

Lord Peel has been asked why India should not now be granted full Dominion status; and he has asked, in return, "if this is the time to pull the plant up by the roots in order to see whether they cannot have a better way in which India can secure her future." The byword is: "to pull a plant up by the roots to see if it is growing." If the plant is healthy, that is folly in the gardener; but if the plant is sickly near to death, the gardener who cares for the appearance and the credit of his garden will root it up and substitute a healthy plant. The plant of the Reforms is very sickly here in India, but it is not necessary to uproot the plant, to make it healthy. It is only necessary to give it a fair chance. It requires light and air and every possible encouragement, whereas it has been discouraged and dejected from the outset by cramping restrictions. When the gardener desires the free growth of a tender plant he does not drop a brick upon the top of it, and stamp it down.

In our opinion, as we have often said before, Swaraj—i.e. Dominion status without change of personnel—ought to have been given as the first of the Reforms, if the British Government desired the healthy growth of Indian freedom in the Empire. That would have proved to Indians the sincerity of England, and given them the requisite enthusiasm to work the Reform Scheme, not as England's but as their own experiment. Instead, the utmost distrust of the capacity and goodwill of Indians has been evinced, with the natural result in disillusionment. A brick, so to speak, has been dropped upon a tender plant, not only dropped on it but ground down with the gardener's heel. No wonder that the Indian nation is indignant, and refuses to cooperate in an "experiment" which seems expressly designed to give the world the false idea that Indian freedom is a sickly and poisonous plant. We differ from Lord Peel's contention, for we say that the immediate grant of Swaraj—the removal of that crushing brick—is the only way to save the life of the Reforms. When the Turkish Question has been settled, Swaraj granted, then the Reforms will have a chance, for then the Indian nation will again cooperate with Government; and the Councils will become the centres of the national activity, the field where India can work out her own political salvation.

We have already said that we do not believe that parliamentary institutions are really suited to the life of India or of any Eastern country. We believe the ultimate form of India's Swaraj will be more nearly consonant with India's history, not a foreign system. But we think the system contemplated by the Reforms will be of real use in the transition period, and that the Councils will be the debating ground in which the final form of India's Swaraj will be argued out. They will thus become, in a time, the centre of political activities, and national interest and enthusiasm will be aroused in their debates. At present, beyond those personally interested, and their critics, nobody cares what happens in the Councils. The grant of full Dominion status would change that in the twinkling of an eye; and we can see no reason whatsoever for withholding the essential of Swaraj when, far from constituting any danger to the state of India, it would remove the sentiments of brooding anger, indignation and distrust on both sides, which are the one real danger in the situation as it is at present. It would bring India all together as nothing else can do, and close the gulf which, if it goes on widening as at present, must inevitably lead to a position of affairs where such a simple solution as that we now suggest would be no longer within the purview of practical politics. In answer to Lord Peel, we say that we do not ask that the plant be so much values shall be rooted up. We only ask that it be given light and air, the essential first conditions of a free and healthy growth in plants and men and nations. We ask Swaraj for India now, immediately.

THE COOPERATORS' FAITH.

Our Cooperating friends are men of deep faith indeed. Their faith may be rudely shaken by a speech of Mr. Lloyd George but it remains there all the same. The "Englishman" was responsible for giving out the information the other day that "there is reason to believe that the Report of the Racial Distinctions Committee has not been given a favourable reception in the India Office" and that "the recommendations contained in that Report have not been accepted by Viscount Peel, the Secretary of State for India, on the ground that the time is not yet ripe for the introduction of such sweeping changes as the Report recommends". So a political nonentity in England is to have the final word in regard to a question which involves the self-respect of Indians and the solution of which did not necessitate the appointment of a Committee. But this is quite in keeping with the dispensation, to which our Cooperating friends are consenting parties, that India should continue to remain "a subordinate branch of a Department of British Government." Another proof of the humiliating position which India —an independent member of the League of Nations!—occupies in its relation to Britain under the "Reforms" is furnished by the summary manner in which, according to "The Nation and the Athenaeum", the British Cabinet has rejected Lord Reading's "moderate measure, setting up a gradual scheme of appointments for Indian officers, to mature in thirty years." The Commander-in-Chief, in reply to Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who asked if there was any truth in the statement made by "The Nation," gave a characteristically evasive reply. Yet another instance is the pressure which has, according to all accounts, been brought to bear on Lord Reading and his Government to carry the Protection to Princes Bill over the head of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Neogi has tabled a question for the next session of the Assembly asking the Government if it is true that the Secretary of State had threatened the withholding of the assent of His Majesty's Government to the repeal of the Press Act if the passage of the Protection of the Princes Bill was not secured. If this is true, it would be but a fresh proof of the autocratic manner in which the destiny of India is being disposed of.

But this is not all. Instances could be multiplied. The Report of the Military Requirements Committee, over which our Moderate friends have been so enthusiastic, has met a similar fate. In reply to a question by Munshi Iswar Saran whether "the authorities in England" had come to any decision regarding the Report of this Committee, the Military Secretary said: "A communication on the subject has only just been received from the Secretary of State, and the Government of India have not yet had time to consider this. No final decision has, therefore, been reached in the matter." As the "Leader" says: "Though the reply is vague, it is apparent that as far as the authorities in England are concerned a decision has been reached and communicated to the Government of India. Although 'finality' may not attach to this decision, because the Government of India has not yet had time to consider it, past experience does not encourage the hope that the Government of India, the 'subordinate' 'branch', will succeed in getting even a tentative decision of the Head Office modified to any great extent. In matters military, the Government of India virtually exists to carry out the behests of the War Office and the Imperial General Staff." Another Moderate contemporary, the "Bengalee", is more explicit and understands that the Sub-Committee of the Imperial Defence which considered the Report "has taken a more cautious line" and "is not in favour of any substantial reductions in garrison strength beyond those already adopted or in process of being carried out". As even the "Leader" admits, whatever the recommendations of the Military Requirements Committee might have been, they could not but have been "cautious", but "they seem to have proved too much for this ultra-cautious Sub-Committee." What is the moral of it all but this, that the "Reforms" mean that India is a subordinate branch of a Department of the British Government, and that the cooperation of Indians is invited by the Premier of England in order "to strengthen the hold of the Empire on her?" Mr. Wickham Steed, Editor of the London "Times", unconsciously put the truth bluntly when, speaking at the dinner to Lord Inchcape, he expressed his belief that the latter would be able to "make India a paying commercial proposition."

The Cooperators may explain all this as a struggle between reactionary Whitehall and progressive Simla. But the Indian people have no such illusions. If Mr. Lloyd George was good enough to tell them that the Steel Frame must remain in India as the dominant force, the Government of India have been the strongest advocate of the policy of pampering the I. C. S. and other Services and the Co-operators cannot forget that the speeches of Lord Reading and Sir William Vincent, explaining and justifying the Premier's bluster, have added insult to injury. The issue is not between Whitehall and Simla, but India and Britain, including its Simla branch, between India becoming a self-respecting and self-governing country and remaining "a paying commercial proposition to Britain." How long are our Cooperating friends going to remain the instruments of their own country's humiliation instead of cooperating with their own countrymen in the task of winning Swaraj not as a gift but as a right? As Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said in a recent interview:—"What the country needs today is unanimity of opinion and action. This unity must be maintained at all costs. If there be any difference, that should be set aside for the sake of the country. Rest assured our struggle is bound to succeed. Our inner strength and divine benediction will sustain us and Government will ere long recognise the futility of the philosophy of force"

Notes of the Day

False Economy.

It was Dr. Fisher, the Minister for Education in England, who once said that in deciding as to the amount to be spent on education the question should be not whether the State can afford to spend the amount, but whether the State can afford *not* to spend the amount. In India, education is still regarded as a subsidiary charge on the revenues of the country. A striking example of the manner in which the economic conscience of the bureaucracy —which lavishly spends the country's resources on Reserved Departments—is roused whenever expenditure on education is concerned, was afforded by the official attitude towards a resolution moved in the Bombay Legislative Council the other day for the restoration of the grants to secondary schools to the normal scale. It is notorious that owing to the general rise in prices and cost of living, the secondary schools have to incur additional expenditure. But the Educational department, under the existing dispensation, has found these times of difficulties to be the best opportunity for reducing the State help to these schools. When an attempt was made in the Council to repair the blunder committed by the Education Department, official members, one after another, rose up and indignantly protested against the attempt. And their justification for this amazing indifference to the cause of education was that the Council having already decided upon asking Government to reduce expenditure by sixty lakhs, the reduction could only be made by a proportionate cut from every department, including Education. Evidently our bureaucrats still do not seem to realise that education should be the first charge on the revenues of the State and should, therefore, be the last to come under the retrenchment "axe" after all possible retrenchment has been made in other departments. Is it seriously suggested that every other department has practised the utmost retrenchment possible?

Season Ticket Fares.

According to Reuter's cable, which we published yesterday, the British Railway Companies have agreed to reduce fares from the 1st January to an extent approximately one-seventh, or one farthing per mile on the present fares. This action on the part of the British Railway Companies is in striking contrast with the conditions in India where railway fares have been recently enhanced with the result that large numbers of people, especially of the poorer classes, have been prevented from taking as much advantage of the facility of railway travelling as they would like to do. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, not satisfied with the recent increase in ordinary fares, have announced an increase of 25 per cent. in the season ticket fares for suburban traffic. They have sought to justify this increase on the ground that the season-ticket fares have not been touched for the last forty years and that they are much cheaper than ordinary fares. The justification is hardly convincing. If no case could be made out for an increase in the season-ticket fares during war-time, when the Railway Companies were financially worse off than they are now, there can be no justification for an increase today. And the argument that season-ticket fares are much cheaper than ordinary fares cannot hold water for a moment for the obvious reason that the essence of season-ticket fare for suburban travel is that it should be very cheap, so cheap, indeed, as to make it worth the while of people to leave the crowded city and make their homes in the suburbs.

Immediate Protest Essential.

Granting for a moment that an increase in the fares is justified on the ground of heavy expenditure that the Railway Company, according to its statement, has incurred and is incurring, in the vital interests of the city's health and development it is absolutely essential that the original fares should be retained. We do not know what fate the Rent Acts Amendment Bill has met in the Select Committee and is likely to meet in the Council, but from information that has reached us we fear that if the Council does not take up a strong and uncompromising attitude towards the report of the Select Committee, the result will be a considerable increase in rents though on a graded scale. While the increase in house rents may induce people to emigrate to the suburbs, the increase in season-ticket fares will have the contrary effect, so that between the landlord and the Railway Company, the harassed citizen of Bombay will be between the devil and the deep sea. The most important point in the Development of Bombay is stated to be or at least should be the development of the suburbs. The suburbs cannot be developed if cheap transport facilities are not provided to induce people to leave the city of dearth and death in the interest of the health of both themselves and those who are left behind. The decision of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to increase the season-ticket fare is thus uncalled-for and opposed to the vital interests of the city and, therefore, calls for immediate protest. We trust the Municipal Corporation will bestir itself in the matter and see that the decision is reversed.

Newspaper Enterprise.

The "Janmabhumi" writes:—

These are days of newspapers. Only recently we had to welcome "Meerut Opinion", "The Socialist" and "Free India." Now we have before us the "Navayuga"—an English fortnightly, and "Swatantra", a Telugu weekly, both published from Guntur. We have also received some issues of "Mathruseva" edited by Mr. G. Harisarvothamarao and published at Tadpathri, "Pinakini Pathrica", a Telugu weekly from Anantapur, "Telugu Pathrica" from Rangoon, and "Tenugu Pathrica" from the Nizam's Dominions. Altogether the output of weeklies is abundant and we sincerely hope that they will all have an uninterrupted career and a place and function in developing the Nationalism of India. Ourselves being only of three years standing, it does not befit us to sound a note of warning to our juniors, but we have seen how the "Citizen" has disappeared, how the "Congressman" had altogether a meteoric existence, and how "Service" is struggling hard to appear and reappear. We also note the vicissitudes through which "Swadharma" has passed and two English papers likewise from Nagpur—the "C. P. Weekly" and another. It is far from us to preach the cult of "After me, the Deluge", but a good deal of the energy which finds spasmodic exhaustion through journals that appear from time to time may surely be conserved much to the advantage alike of the publishers and the public. Since writing this note the "Guntur Patrika", and "Bharata Jagadguru", "Andhra Lakshmi" and a later issue of "Kala", are also received by us.

The "Janmabhumi" does not refer to several newspapers in Urdu, Hindi, Gujarati and Bengali, which have been brought into being recently. All these ventures are symptomatic of the political awakening in the country. The journalistic enterprise of which they are an indication is most welcome, though there is considerable force in the suggestion of the "Janmabhumi" that "a good deal of the energy which finds spasmodic exhaustion through journals that appear from time to time may surely be conserved much to the advantage alike of the publishers and the public."

DEPRAVAL.

After a little figure holds the belt
Of Truth and rings it with an iron hand,
To-day a giant-spirit from his cell
Has sent a mighty message to the land.
"My suffering Land! how will you celebrate
Your old resplendent Festival of Lights
While poor men hunger at the rich man's gate
And women sell their bodies through the nights?
"O! with what heart, my Country! shall we feast
When millions labour in the dust and heat
Day after day, while like a hungry beast
Starvation roams about from street to street?
"O Tremble! for the bleeding nation cries!
O Shudder! for the starving infants shriek,
And death is dancing in the Mother's eyes,
And tears of blood are streaming down her cheek.
"Behold! the lamps are lost, and night is late. . .
The Festival of Lights died long ago,
And now it is our time to celebrate
In silence, the dark Festival of Woe!"

H. CHATTOPADHYAYA.

PEACE CONFERENCE

A PRELIMINARY MEETING

PROPOSALS OF BRITISH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

With a view to expediting the proceedings when the coming Allied Conference meets, the British Government has proposed that there should be a preliminary meeting of British, French and Italian experts to consider the rather complicated financial and economic problems which will have to be settled between the Allies and the Turks at the coming Peace Conference.

The Italian Government has already accepted the invitation, and will be represented by Commendatore Nogari, the Italian representative on the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Empire.

Great Britain will probably be represented by officials from the Foreign Office, the Board of Trade, and the Treasury. The experts will examine the financial and economic clauses of the unratified Treaty of Sevres to see how far these can be made serviceable in preparation of the new draft Treaty. The French Government, it is understood, accepts the invitation in principle but considers Paris a far more suitable meeting place than London.

2½ MILLIONS EXPENDITURE.

Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Secretary for War, said that the naval and military preparations, during the recent crisis in the Near East, involved an expenditure of two and a half millions sterling. This expenditure formed an insurance against the far greater risk and the far greater expenditure.—*British Official Wireless.*

THE CALL TO DOMINIONS.

SMUTS UPHOLDS PREMIER'S ACTION.

LONDON Oct 18

Johannesburg.—Replying to the charge of General Hertzog that the British Government appealed to the Dominions, in regard to the Near East, over the heads of their own Governments, General Smuts said he had no fault to find with the attitude of the British Government. They were bound to notify the Dominions as to what was happening, and did so in the most polite manner. They had not invited the Union to do anything, but simply asked whether they wished to associate themselves with Britain in the event of a war between Turkey and the Imperial Government. He said that the request was really addressed to Australia and New Zealand owing to the great Anzac tradition and the communication to the Union was really *pro forma*. If Mr. Lloyd George had not done what he did, he would have failed in his duty to the Dominions.

General Smuts said he expressed no opinion on the Near Eastern question. The Imperial Government knew his views. He was of opinion that the Imperial Government had acted with great firmness, and had saved the Empire and the world from a very grave trouble

BRITISH AID TO REFUGEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The problem of assisting refugees from Asia Minor, who have returned to Greece, is being accentuated by the flight of thousands of Greek families who are pouring in from Western Thrace. Although British and other charitable agencies are doing everything possible to relieve the sufferings of refugees, the situation remains extremely grave. Their removal from Asia Minor was accomplished under the supervision of the British naval authorities assisted by Americans. Greek shipping was inadequate for an undertaking of such magnitude, and numerous additional vessels were chartered by the British Government, who have already expended more than £20,000 in this way.

The number of refugees thus conveyed to the Greek territory considerably exceeds half a million. There are very few able-bodied men or young women among them. They are almost exclusively children or elderly people. Practically all, who arrived, were completely destitute and starving. Sanitary conditions were appalling, and further distress was caused by the fact that members of families had become hopelessly separated. The British Committee in Athens, led by the British Minister and his wife, worked at great pressure during the last few weeks providing refugees with the necessities of life, while in Britain the "all-British-appeal" organisation, which has received from Government a gift of ten thousand pounds worth of medical stores, has raised large sums by subscription to meet the pressing needs. A sum of sixteen thousands pounds has already been paid to Dr. Nansen's credit as part of a relief grant of fifty thousand pounds which the British Government offered to the League of Nations on condition that other Governments offer a similar amount. In addition to a special train load of medicaments and food sent by them across Europe, the British Relief Societies are co-operating in numerous similar activities, and hundreds of their voluntary workers are working under greatest tension at various centres in the Far East to alleviate the sufferings of refugees.

TURKISH GENDARMERIE FOR THRACE

NOT TO TRAVERSE CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Constantinople.—The Allied High Commissioners and generals have unanimously decided not to allow the Turkish National-

(Continued in col. 4.)

LORD INCHCAEP'S MISSION.

REDUCTION OF ARMY EXPENDITURE

"THE TIMES" HOPES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

In a leading article to-day "The Times" declares that Lord Inchcape's mission is hardly less important in its political than its financial aspect. The paper points out that it remains to be seen whether the Committee will find itself in a position to recommend sweeping reductions in expenditure. It may be possible to effect certain re-adjustments in departmental work to prevent overlapping and clear away obsolete institutions. It is hardly probable, however, that much can be gained by petty economies in the Civil Service. Indeed, in some directions, as in the case of the Indian Police, efficiency demands a judicious increase of expenditure

In the army "The Times" considers, there is good reason to believe that the staffs might easily be reduced to the direct benefit of the service. Expenditure of money on a throng of unnecessary Staff officers, while young men are sent to risk their lives at the frontier in obsolete, ill-equipped aeroplanes, is the kind of abuse that requires sharp and immediate remedy.

Economies can undoubtedly be effected. Their total sum may be considerable. Apart from any immediate financial results: it may be confidently expected that the Committee will at least bring clarity into the confusion of the present Indian situation and enable the citizens of Britain to regard it in its true perspective.

Lord Inchcape has sound and sure judgment and his recommendations will carry great weight. But if the new effort in public service is to achieve due result, he must be consistently supported by Government. The paper hopes that one result of Lord Inchcape's mission will be to convince Government of the necessity of returing to the path of true wisdom in dealing with the East.

DR. ROBERT DONALD'S PROTEST.

SIR HENRY MCMAHON'S PROMPT REPLY.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Dr. Robert Donald's letter has evoked a prompt reply from Sir Henry McMahon, the Chairman of the Management Committee of the British Empire Exhibition, in which the letter says that the whole Committee fully agree as regards the desirability of the policy in principle advocated by Dr. Donald. The only difference between them is the question of manner in which the Dominions' wishes can best be carried out. The expert advisers had warned them of the difficulties of enforcing the desired conditions.

Sir H. McMahon says that the Committee has not yet succeeded in finding caterers willing to undertake the business with restrictions of so rigid a character as Dr. Donald suggested. The General Manager, however, has been instructed that, when negotiating with prospective caterers, he must make the utmost endeavour to meet the Dominions' wishes. Sir H. McMahon quotes a letter which the Manager wrote to a firm of caterers on 22nd October, stressing the desirability of the use of Empire products in the restaurants as far as possible, though necessarily there would be exceptions, as in the case of French wines and Havana cigars. Sir H. McMahon says that the letter shews no real ground for Dr. Donald's protest. Dr. Donald apparently is under a misapprehension as regards Empire timber. The General Manager had merely referred to the difficulty of obtaining suitable material urgently required from the stocks which were at present available in Britain.

AN INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.

An interesting announcement following on Dr. Donald's complaint, has been made by the British Empire Exhibition that a well-known firm of timber dealers has been allowed to establish a timberyard in the exhibition grounds provided that only British Empire timber be supplied, unless with the express permission to the contrary given by the architect after the latter has satisfied himself that suitable timber which is required cannot be obtained without delay.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION RESTAURANT CONTRACTS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The "Morning Post" to-day asserts that, while it is open to conviction that there are insuperable difficulties against imposing the condition in the case of the Empire Exhibition restaurant contracts that nothing but British produce should be supplied, the cook who cannot make an appetising meal at a reasonable price from the produce of the British Empire—which includes the Old Country—is unfit to handle a saucepan; and that the man who turns up his nose at the idea is a victim of prejudice and snobbery. The "Post" declares that it is unfortunate if one cannot expect from caterers something of the spirit which takes pride in achieving what the committee of management of the Exhibition seems to think is impossible.

PLAGUE IN MAURITUS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Lourenco Marques. (Portuguese East Africa).—The British Consul has been officially informed from Mauritius that sixty-five cases of plague occurred on the Island last week and an equal number of deaths.

BRITISH CABINET RESIGNS.

PROSPECTS OF GENERAL ELECTION.

NOV. 11TH—LIKELY POLLING DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The British Government is resigning.

The real significance of the result lies in the heavy defeat of Labour expectations

"APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY"

INDEPENDENT CONSERVATIVE'S DECISION.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Carlton Club meeting to-day decided in favour of an independent Conservative appeal to the country.

NEWPORT BYE-ELECTION.

A CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The bye-election at Newport, in consequence of the death of the Coalition Liberal Mr. Lewis Haslam, has resulted as follows:—

Clarry (Conservative) 13,515 votes; Bowen (Labour) 11,425 votes; Moore (Liberal) 8,841 votes.

This is the first bye-election since the formation of Coalition at which all candidates have been standing independently, none receiving Government support or supporting the Government.

LATER.

The result of the Newport bye-election has come as a great surprise, even Conservatives themselves last night having anticipated a victory for Labour.

WHY LABOUR LOST.

The electorate totals forty thousand, of whom seventeen thousand are women, who voted heavily. It is stated that many Trade Unionists resented the "Socialistic" atmosphere and methods of the Labour Party; otherwise it is difficult to account for what is regarded as an electoral freak

It is declared by some papers that the country will probably see in the election a most complete condemnation of Coalition.

EMERGENCY SESSION OF UNIONIST EXECUTIVE.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The latest development in the political situaion is the sudden decision of the Executive Committee of the National Union of Conservative Associations, made last night, to call an emergency session of the organisation early next week, doubtless because the party conference fixed for fifteenth November will be too late to effect anything. The move was taken without knowledge of Unionst Ministers.

It is stated that Mr. Bonar Law intends to attend and address the meeting of Conservative Members of the House of Commons at the Carlton Club to-day.

GENERAL ELECTION INEVITABLE

ARMISTICE DAY—LIKELY POLLING DAY.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Sir Worthington-Evans, speaking at Colchester yesterday evening, said that a general election was necessary with no avoidable delay. Armistice Day (November 11th) is mentioned by the Press as the possible polling day. A War Office circular states among other things that in the event of an early general election it would be fought on the autumn register.

MR. CHURCHILL'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Mr. Churchill has developed appendicitis, but his condition is somewhat better.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

LATER. (Oct. 19.)

Churchill has been successfully operated upon and is progressing satisfactorily.

PRESIDENCY OF GERMAN REPUBLIC.

PRESIDENT EBERT'S TENURE TO BE EXTENDED.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Berlin.—Parliamentary parties have reached an agreement as to the introduction of a Bill to extend President Ebert's tenure of the Presidency of the German Republic to 30th June 1925.

BRITAIN'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Washington.—Britain has protested against the continued seizure of British vessels by Prohibition Agents outside the three-mile limit.

EXCISABLE DRINKS.

MR. DONALD'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Oct 18

Mr. Donald's references to excisable drinks mentioned yesterday is embodied in a resolution he submitted to the management committee in September. The memorandum he mentions was drawn up on behalf of the Board of Trade. Mr. Donald says that all members, with one exception, supported the memorandum which, in no way, modified Mr. Donald's views. He suggests that a conference between the Dominions and the catering firm would prevent any bad feeling.

GERMAN MARK.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The German marks closed at 13,350. The depreciation is attributed to the news that the German Government is anticipating fresh drastic measures to restrict dealings on the Exchange.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES GALLOWAY.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Sir James Galloway is dead.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency and Lady Maclagan visited on the 17th inst, the Ludhiana Womens' Medical College where the Governor presented the Principal with the gold Kaiser-I-Hind Medal. His Excellency received and replied to an address from the Municipality and then opened a municipal Literary and Reading room. The Governor was entertained in the evening by local gentlemen at a garden party.

CABLE ITEMS.

Lord Selborne has joined the directorate of the P. & O. Banking Corporation in succession to the late Sir Richard Vassar-Smith.

Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri is to be entertained to luncheon by the Colonial Institute on 26th October.

Fyzee and Ritchie have qualified for the Final in the London Covered Court Championship.

The Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries has unanimously nominated Sir Eric Geddes, President for the coming year.

The engagement is announced General the Earl of Cavan, Chief of Imperial General Staff, with Lady Joan Mulholland, daughter of the Earl of Strafford.

ACUTE REFUGEE PROBLEM IN BULGARIA

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Sofia.—The Frontier authorities are embarrassed by the overwhelming arrivals of Armenian refugees from Thrace, Constantinople and Asia Minor. They present a most pathetic spectacle—men, women and children covered with rags, and exhausted from hunger and fatigue. The cold of early winter and a continual downpour of rain is increasing their hardships, and hampering the transport of food supplies.

A Calicut correspondent of the "Hindu" writes:—The Committee appointed by the National Congress to enquire into the causes of Moplah disturbances in Malabar arrives in Calicut in the first week of November.

Addressing the graduates at the Convocation of the National University, Madras, at the lecture hall of the Theosophical Headquarters, Adyar, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Advocate-General, Madras, after referring to the services rendered to this institution by Dr. Annie Besant and others observed that absolute freedom of initiative for research and culture was the essence of University life. He also referred to the main ideas underlying Dr. Tagore's University and said that similar ideas were in progress in Adyar.

(Continued from col. 1.)

ist Gendarmerie for Thrace to traverse Constantinople.

The Commission for demarcation of the Ismid neutral zone have signed an agreement at Shileh.

NEW CHIEF SECRETARY OF PALESTINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

It is officially announced that Brigadier-General Sir Gilbert Clayton, late Adviser to the Egyptian Ministry of Interior, has been appointed Chief Secretary of Palestine Government, in succession to Sir Wyndham Deeds, who is retiring. Mr. Clayton assumes his new functions next Easter, and, in the meantime, he is discussing trans-Jordan affairs on behalf of the Colonial Office with Emir Abdullah who is now visiting England.—*British Official Wireless.*

WIRELESS BROADCASTING

NEW COMPANY FORMED.

MONOPOLIST CHARACTER CRITICISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The difficulties in the way of broadcasting service by wireless telephony, which has been held up owing to the inability of interested companies to reach an agreement, will shortly be surmounted. Twenty-three concerns have now agreed to form a single company with a capital of hundred thousand sterling under the independent chairmanship of Lord Gainford. Members of the company are bound to sell apparatus manufactured in Britain with certain exceptions. The Postmaster General will afford the Company two years' protection. The dividend of the Company is to be limited to seven and a half per cent. It is hoped that broadcasting will start on November 1st. The Radio Association has subsequently issued a protest against what it terms growth of monopoly.

LONDON-PRAGUE AIR SERVICE.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Prague.—Sir William Sefton Brancker has been carrying on negotiations recently with the Government of Czecho-Slovakia with a view to establishing a British air service between London and Prague via Brussels, Cologne and Eger. Prague would thus assume an important role as an aerial station on route to India.

P. & O. COMPANY.

FEAR OF REDUCTION OF WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Presiding at a meeting of the P. and O. Company, Lord Inchcape said he feared there must be a further considerable reduction of wages, both ashore and afloat, if ships were to be kept running.

Referring to the loss of the "Egypt" he said the Board had experienced technical advisers and regulations laid down by the Directors were very complete. The record of the company spoke for itself, and nothing had been, or would be, wanting to ensure the carrying out of every possible precaution to protect the lives of passengers. Organisation and discipline on the P. & O. vessels were second to none, but the human element must always be reckoned with.

Referring to his departure for Delhi, tomorrow, he said he felt he had acted rightly in obeying the summons of the Government to take up the duty which he hoped would lead to economy, and arrest the increased taxation in India.

A POOR YEAR OR TWO AHEAD.

He said many of their voyages bore an adverse result. Outward freights were scarce, and homeward ones were largely unremunerative. Their operating expenses were far above the pre-war level. There were signs that there was a break in the clouds, but apparently there was a poor year or two ahead. Operating costs must be reduced to secure equilibrium, or a disaster must follow. Fortunately, the Company had provided for a bad year, but they must try to do more than make the ends meet.

HOPE OF MATERIAL REDUCTIONS.

Interviewed by Reuter with regard to passenger fares from India, Lord Inchcape stated that operating expenses were still much above the pre-war rates, but Company appreciated that the present passage rates were high, and hoped to be able, as from the next spring, to make material reductions which would be announced soon.

MESSRS. HARRISON & CROSSFIELD.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

At the meeting of Messrs. Harrison and Crossfield, Mr. Heath Clark, who presided, said the outlook was brighter, but he did not think the progress would go very far until exchanges were somewhat more stabilised and the reparations question practicably settled.

As regards the tea outlook, bonded stocks in the United Kingdom had fallen from 197 to 140 million pounds during the year ended in August, and provided that coarse plucking was not resumed the industry should experience a period of prosperity.

He estimated the consumption of rubber at 340,000 tons for the current year and 360,000 for the next year. He hoped elasticity would be given to the Colonial Office scheme so as to prevent artificially high prices in the rubber trade.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

At a meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Sir J. D. Denison-Pender who presided, said that the gross revenue for the year amounted to £4,124,000 compared with £4,381,000 for the previous year. The expenditure was £2,438,000 compared with £2,988,000, and the profit £1,686,000 compared with £1,392,000 for the previous year. £500,000 was transferred to the Reserve Fund and £568,000 "carried forward", and a dividend of ten per cent., tax-free was declared. Beside a million sterling provided by the increased capital, the Company since the Armistice had spent out of the General Reserve over two and a quarter million in laying additional cables and renewing sections of the main cables, and, further, pounds seven hundred thousand had been expended which would be dealt with later, together with the balance of the cost of the new cables to be laid to complete the programme of strengthening the main lines to the Far East. He hoped they would complete the programme early in 1923 when the Company could be in a position to deal satisfactorily with any eventuality.

The Company had been working in close cooperation with the Post Office in the Service to India and South Africa. It had been agreed to extend the Company's landing licenses for 25 years, subject to the right of the British Government to purchase the whole of the Company's plant, cables, land and stations, or such part as was mutually agreed upon. He complained of an unfair competition of the Post Office in Australian traffic, and said that the Post Office was actively supporting the Pacific Cable Board route as against the Eastern route to Australia. He announced that the Indo-European Telegraph Company hoped their line between Britain and Teheran would be restored shortly.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

POLICE BEHAVIOUR AT GURU-KA-BAGH & MULTAN

AGENDA FOR COMING SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

The seventh session of the Punjab Legislative Council which meets here on the 30th October promises to be a very important and interesting one especially in view of introduction of the Gurdwara Bill and on account of a number of resolutions by non-official members on Gurukabagh affairs. As many as four days, the 31st October, the 1st, 9th and 10th November have been kept for non-official business and more than thirty resolutions have been put on the agenda paper for discussion before the Council out of which four deal with Gurdwara and Gurukabagh affairs and one with Multan riots.

STOP AKALI ARRESTS.

Sardar Dasaundha Singh will move recommending that further arrests in connection with Gurukabagh be stopped; that a committee consisting of five Sikh members of the Council be appointed to bring about a settlement between the Mahant and the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and that all the persons arrested or convicted in connection with Gurukabagh be released as soon as the settlement is effected.

Mr. K. L. Ralliaram will move recommending the appointment of a committee mending the appointment of a committee to enquire into the alleged behaviour of police towards Akalis in the Gurukabagh affair and to make such recommendations generally as will contribute to the efficiency and integrity of police.

Mr. Ganpat Rai will move recommending the appointment of a committee consisting of not less than four non-official members of the Council to enquire into the truth or otherwise of allegations made in the press or by organised public bodies against the conduct of police and civil officers in connection with the recent riots at Multan.

"AKALIS IN THE RIGHT."

A GURU'S VERDICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 18.

Swami Shankarahcharya of Shaadapith, in an interview, stated that he was much impressed by what he had seen here and at Guru-ka-Bagh. He was convinced of the right of the Akalis in this matter and of the injustice of the Government.

AKALI SITUATION.

CASE AGAINST POLICEMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 17.

The Jatha of one hundred men arrested at Guru-ka-Bagh on the 16th instant was tried in the court on the 17th. The case against 27 accused was withdrawn and sixteen of them were released.

Swami Viswanand who was arrested in connection with certain speeches he delivered in Amritsar and Multan was brought before the court to-day. He had prepared a long statement but the magistrate did not permit him to read it. It appears that a warant has comefrom Dhankad, Bengal, for the accused under section 124 and 153 I. P. C. and the case will possibly be transferred there.

The case was adjourned to 19th Oct.

Another case, in which seven policemen are accused of bringing about the death of one Bhagat Singh at village Tera, one mile from Guru-ka-Bagh, came up for hearing yesterday. Jagsingh, brother of the deceased, in the course of his evidence, alleged that the police seriously assaulted his brother in his own presence as a result of which he died.

100 ARRESTS A DAY.

ACCOMMODATION FOR 10,000 AKALI PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 18.

Arrests continue at the rate of a hundred a day.

The local Authorities here have received information from headquarters that arrangements are being made for the accommodation of ten thousand more Akali prisoners.

The Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee denies the allegations made that its members are attempting to seduce soldiers.

AMRITSAR, Oct. 18.

It is understood that some Sikh prisoners are organising their own Jatha who will go to Gurukabagh in military uniform with the object of cutting wood and thereby getting arrested.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

FLOOD & FAMINE.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

The catastrophe that has overtaken North Bengal has thrown all other questions into the shade. Owing to the incessant rain which began on the 19th September last and reached its climax on the 24th vast tracts of the countryside in the districts of Rajshahi and Bogra have been inundated, the water rising in some places as high at ten feet. In the Naogaon Sub-Division of the former district there is an expanse of water from horizon to horizon that meets the eye. The area affected has been variously computed between 1,000 and 1,500 square miles. People in those parts of the province mostly live in huts with mud walls and their houses have all been either washed away or damaged beyond repairs. It is reported by men on the spot that at least 90 per cent. of the houses have collapsed, and 80 per cent. of cattle have perished. Thousands of people who escaped the onrush of the rising water took shelter on railway embankments leaving all their belongings behind. They are foodless and scantily dressed, drenched through by torrential rain. About three thousand victims have been huddled together in available railway wagons. It is impossible even to make even an approximate estimate of the loss of life. In fact the fate of those who have been marooned in isolated villages is not yet known. But one or two instances of heart-rending tragedies confirm the gravest apprehension of a heavy loss of life.

The crops have been totally destroyed. But a worse fate is awaiting the people in the flooded area. When the water will subside epidemics will break out, and famine is staring them in the face. A Central Relief Fund has been started with Dr. P. C. Roy as president and 14 branch organisations are working in concert to supplement the work of the Central Body. But the enormity of the disaster demands an organisation on a bigger scale. The outstanding needs of the whole area at present are food and drinkable water. The volunteers who have proceeded to the scene are doing admirable work. But to cope with the present crisis it is necessary to have an all-Bengal social service. The wails of hundreds of thousands of sufferers have at last reached the hill-top and Government have issued the following communique:—

"The question as to whether it is necessary to open an all-Bengal Fund for the charitable relief of distress in Northern Bengal is under consideration. There is, however, an amount left over from the cyclone and Midnapur relief funds which are available and may be sufficient for this purpose. If an all-Bengal Fund is not opened, a fund will be opened by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division. The decision will be published almost immediately.

"The Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan will inspect relief measures on Monday in the neighbourhood of Santahar and an account will be published later."

Near East Conference.

The letter which several members of the Bengal and Central Calcutta Khilafat Committees have addressed to the President of the Central Khilafat Committee in Bombay, truly represents public feeling in Bengal. India has taken such a prominent part in the Khilafat movement that she has acquired a right to voice her opinion in the Near East Peace Conference which the future of Turkey will be discussed and determined. The signatories suggest India's representation by two delegates—Moulana Mushir Hussain Qidwai and Pandit Motilal Nehru. The choice of a Hindu to represent India to uphold the cause of Islam is highly flattering to the whole Hindu community of India. It shows the solidarity the Hindu-Muslim unity has reached, and is an unmistakable proof of mutual confidence and goodwill. The grounds set forth in the letter justifying the claim of representation are beyond question and will bear repetition:—

"(1) In the proposed Near East Conference the settlement of the Khilafat question will form the most prominent and vital subject, as this subject is a matter of common interest for all the Mussalmans of the world, and as India has the largest Muslim population her responsibility in the matter of the preservation of the Khilafat is the greatest.

"(2) As, with Turkish prisoners, 30,000 Indians, Hindus and Mussalmans (including many Ulemas, Mashaiks, Pirs and other leaders) have undergone, and are undergoing, imprisonment in India on account of their work in the restoration of the Khilafat, the people of India are directly interested in the settlement of the Khilafat question.

"(3) It is essentially necessary that a permanent and substantial peace between Asia and Europe be established and, as India forms a vital part of Asia, it should be represented in the Conference.

"(4) As all the political prisoners in India, Hindus and Mussalmans, have been, and are being, imprisoned on account of their work in connection with the Khilafat, their release should be demanded along with that of the Turkish prisoners."

Fiscal Commission.

The Report of the Fiscal Commission has been widely criticised both in Calcutta and Bombay. In Calcutta, the difference of opinion is strictly on the colour line. The Minority Dissent has roused the ire of our Anglo-Indian friends; while Indian opinion wholeheartedly supports it. We are told that the recommendation for a measure of Protection with discrimination was a compromise with a view to reaching unanimity. Anglo-Indian critics fall foul of the five Indian members who added their Minute of Dissent. The head and front of their offending is that they had the impertinence to make three main recommendations which they considered essential for the future industrial well-being of India. They want Protection to be real, and not hedged in by conditions which practically reduces it into a nullity. Secondly, they want an intense policy of industrialisation. Thirdly, they want the abolition of the cotton excise duty. The Minority represents the Indian view, and it is the Indian view that should count in determining the Indian fiscal policy. Mr. Montagu, in his reply to the Lancashire Deputation that waited on him in connection with the increase in the cotton duty, said that after the declaration of British policy in India and the passage of the Government of India Act, India should be left unhampered to detremine her own tariff. The Indian members—with apology to Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy—would have betrayed the interest of their country if they had failed to represent the Indian point of view in their Dissenting Minute. It is, of course, an anathema to the exploiters of tre country, and I am not at all surprised that it has roused the indignation of Webb, Rhodes & Co. For the issue is clear. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and his colleagues have differed from the majority in their own interest which is the interest of the country. Their critics are also actuated by the same sordid motive—self-interest. This is the opinion freely expressed here with regard to the Report and its criticism. Well, the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission will also go the way of the recommendations of other Commissions that have laboured before it. The only net outcome of this great hubub is shown on the frontispiece of the Report—three lakhs twenty-six thousand and odd of the rate-payers' money! That's all!

Khaddar Melas.

The Khaddar Melas which had been held in different parts of the city before the Pujahs had the desired effect. They immediately arrested the growing sale of foreign piecegoods, and supplied pure and half Khaddar to intending customers. Mofussilites got their supplies from these Melas before proceeding home, and the village folk profited by their example. These Melas had, therefore, a far-reaching effect. There are many places in the interior of the Province where Khaddar has not reached in anything like a business consignment. The people of these places had to be satisfied with the products of the Indian Mills. There is one great change in the mentality of the people which cannot fail to attract the notice of a careful observer. There was a time not long ago when a man or a woman clad in Khaddar attracted notice. But now it is the other way about. The temptation is now irresistible to eye with contempt a "gentleman" who covers his nakedness with Manchester cloth.

Recently a Home Industries Exhibition was held at Shillong at which the textile manufactures of Assam were the chief exhibits. Assam, it appears from the account of the Exhibition, has not only maintained the integrity of her handloom industries in her orthodox fashion, but, the exhibits showed that she is also moving with the times and has introduced improved looms in her weaving schools. His Excellency Sir William Marris who opened the Exhibition was so much struck by the quality and variety of textile exhibits that he was induced to remark that Assam needed no advice to take to spinning and weaving. It is a high compliment which may well excite the envy of other Provinces.

AT HOME TO PRINCIPAL KHAWJA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 13.

A very successful At Home was given at Hyderabad (Deccan) to Mr. Abdul Majeed Khawja, Principal, National Muslim University, Aligarh, by the ex-students of that institution. The At Home was attended by prominant persons of all shades of opinion including many high placed officials of the State. After the At Home short speeches were given. Mr. Abdullah Yosuff Ali, Minister of Commerce and Industries presided to the chair. After a short speech of welcome to the honoured guest, Khawaja Sahib, in a fine terse speech explained to the gathering the objects of the National University. will also go the way of the recommend-

A FATAL SWIM IN DOCK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

The City Coroner and jury held an inquest on the body of a seaman named E. M. Riding of the "Baltic" lying at Kidderpore Docks on the 14th instant. The deceased was swimming in the docks and sometime after disappeared. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and further added that they were of opinion that there was no sufficiently organised effort on the part of the members of the ship to save the deceased and also people should be sufficiently warned against the danger of swimming in the docks.

ARMY CLOTHING FRAUD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 18.

The third of a series of cases in connection with the Army Clothing Department fraud commenced to-day before the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, the accused being Nerajan Chowdry, formerly Head Clerk. Cantonment Magistrate's office, Conducter Reley, now undergoing imprisonment in two previous cases, Ajudia Pandey, big iron merchant and one Chatterji. The charges are alleged to be of criminal breach of trust and abetment in respect of Rs. 1,100, the proceeds of certain items in an auction sale. Prosecution withdrew the charge against Reley who was discharged and tendered as a prosecution witness. He deposed that Chowdry and he arranged to omit certain items from the auction lists and he received Rs. 2,000 as his share of the embezzlement. The case is proceeding.

MULTAN RIOTS AND AFTER.

CONGRESS RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

At a meeting held yesteday, the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee resolved that a sum of Rs. 10,000 be immediately given out of the funds of the Provincial Congress Committee to be spent for Multan Relief in the following manner, viz, Rs. 7,500 for repairs to and re-erection of religious places of worship which had been damaged by the mob in the recent Muharrum riots and Rs. 2,500 for immediate relief of poor sufferers of all communities. It was also resolved to make an appeal to the public for a further sum of Rs. 40,000 out of which at least Rs. 17,500 be set apart for completing the repairs to religious places of worship and the rest to be devoted to relief to poor sufferers. The administration of the fund has been placed in the hands of Hakim Ajmal Khan.

"MOTHERLAND" DEFAMATION CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Oct. 18.

The "Motherland" defamation case again adjourned till the 25th instant, the paper requisitioned by defence not having been received. The Inspector General of Prisons wired to the effect that he was on tour. The papers were at Patna. Steps were taken to expedite the matter. Mr. Asgar, defence counsel characterised the wire as vague and demanded to be told definitely next day whether the papers were going to be produced or not. He also observed that if the papers were claimed as privileged, the Inspector-General must say so on oath in the Court.

MANNERS MAKETH MAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If the Anglo-Indians take to heart the lesson conveyed in the judgment, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered on Saturday last in the case of assault brought against Mr. Robert Grove, the Anglo-Indian Manager of the Amber Tips Tea Company, I am sure the learned Magistrate's observations will mean a distinct public service apart from the professional service he has rendered to the cause of justice. There is one remarkable sentence in the judgment which deserves more than a passing notice and which shows His Worship's insight into the depth of public feeling in the country. On the evidence before the Court, His Worship observed that "he was convinced that the accused called him (the waiter) a "black nigger" *words which he might have known were likely to cause a breach of the peace.*" This is indeed a compliment to the national movement which is responsible for creating a certain amount of self-respect among India's masses. With the increasing self-respect among Indians, cases of Anglo-Indian outrages such as the one reported in this case, are steadily decreasing. It is a pity that the Anglo-Indians have not yet realised that they are not "birds of passage" like some of the English on whose mercy, they think, their future depends, and that their interest is in India and her progress and with those who strive for it.

Another thing I wish to point out here is as regards some of the bad manners which even educated members of the Anglo-Indian community cherish as a precious heritage. To an Anglo-Indian, epithets like "bloody beggar" etc. in ordinary conversation would mean only an indication of intimacy. This has become almost a habit with them that they unconciously use such epithets when they refer to Indians. Educated Indian youths would do well to guard against this evil, as I have often observed a tendency among our youths to imitate Anglo-Indian colloquialism. I cannot believe that the Anglo-Indians got this habit from the Europeans. I have often observed a marked difference between the conversation of Europeans and that of Anglo-Indians of the same standard of education; and I must say that I have not come across such colloquialism among Europeans.

When Mr. Chothia wanted to make a statement on the conduct of Police Superintendent Sykes and Inspector Copping, His Worship stopped him from doing so and remarked that Mr. Chothia may do so in the Press. Apparently, the Police officials were not present at Green's Restaurant in their official capacity and I do not know whether they have a duty of interfering in the matter as "custodians of law and order". But I believe they too are human beings and have as much responsibility as citizens as any other person witnessing the incident. How can we say that, but for the timely and manly interference of Mr. Chothia, the imitated Anglo-Indian, in his unquenched thirst for whiskey, would not have given another blow, perhaps a more serious one than the one which made the waiter bleed from the mouth? However, Superintendent Sykes' action would have seemed less reprehensible had he not *intervened* to admonish Mr. Chothia that "he (Mr. Chothia) had no business to intervene". This mentality on the part of Mr. Sykes needs some explanation and it is for obvious reasons that His Worship has ordered a copy of the judgment to be forwarded to the Police Commissioner. It will be interesting to know how the Commissioner of Police deals with the conduct of the officials concerned.—Yours, etc.

E. R. MENON.

Bombay, Oct. 16-22.

Madras Rugby Tournament conducted annually by the Madras Gymkhana has this year attracted only three entries. On account of the paucity of entries the tournament will be in the nature of American tournament. The tournament opens tomorrow afternoon with a match between the Bangalore Gymkhana and the "B" Team of the Madras Gymkhana. On Saturday the Bangalore team meets the "A" team of the Madras Gymkhana.

PIOUS PREMIER.

HIS PROFESSIONS AND ACTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In flights of fancy, in pious professions, in eloquent expressions, and in timely diversions, Lloyd George has few equals! His political life of the last twenty-two years is full of contrasts! And these can be guaged from an article in the June number of the "National Review," from which are gleaned the following details:—

(1) In October 1899, Lloyd George, denouncing the Boer War, accused late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain of "sending thousands of braver men than himself to their death"! Recently the same Lloyd George made frantic appeals to the Colonies to send her troops to the death-trap of Gallipoli!

(2) Condemning Mr. Chamberlain, he raised a hue and cry in the House of Commons against the "mortality of the Boer women and children in the concentration camps"! (1900)

(3) Nay, he accused Mr. Chamberlain of promoting "Chinese slavery" on the Rand, and of keeping the Chinese as dogs in a kennel, and of treating them as beasts"! (1906)

(4) And yet this very humane Lloyd George suppressed the Report of the International Commission regarding the Greek atrocities on helpless and defenceless Turkish population in Smyrna in 1919! The "National Review" is silent on the subject for it appears to be pro-Greek!

(5) In 1902, Lloyd George accused late Mr. Chamberlain of participating in the profits of Messrs. Kynoch & Co., that had a contract with the War Office in the Boer War of 1898-1900! He said "Judas only finished himself, but this man finished thousands"! (Alas, what about Lloyd George's Greek adventure in Asia Minor? The "Review" is again silent on the subjtct!)

(6) Chamberlain was not a partner in Kynoch & Co. But what about Lloyd George's interest in the Marconi Company of 1912? Did he not buy 2,000 shares? Did he not sell them at a profit?" Was he not the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time? And did he not emphatically repudiate the charge against him? (Why, has he not been telling us of his "neutrality" in the Greece-Turkish War?)

(7) Last year, he gave a definite pledge to the North of Ireland that "the boundaries of the six counties should not be altered without the consent of their people"!

(8) On the other hand Fermanagh and Tyrone (two of the counties) were promised to the late lamented Collins! (Why, was not Constantinople promised to Russia and then to Turkey? But the "Review" will not open its lips about it!)

(9) It is said, that Lloyd George and President Wilson tried to open negotiations with Russia through Mr. Bullitt in February 1919: But, when the Premier was pointedly asked about it, he denied all knowledge about it! (Why, did not the great Four send Greece to Smyrna in March 1919? And did not Lloyd George always profess strict neutrality?)

(10) As regards his statements and facts, the "Review" says, that "*if he* (Lloyd George) *wants facts, he will invent them,* or seizo on any idle story, as of the ravages committed by peasants on mangel-wuzzels, which made the whole sporting world split its sides"! (Don't we know his systematic parrot-cries of Turkish brutalities in Asia Minor?)

(11) The "Review" observes that "*today, unfortunately, the same methods of slander and distortion are being applied by the same man to foreign policy*"! Mr. Lloyd George's past and present prove him to be unprincipled as a man and incompetent as a politician"!

So the hero of 1918 is the tyro of 1922! And perhaps the fallen idol of 1923!—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

LECTURE ON EVEREST EXPEDITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

Under the kind patronage of Lord and Lady Willingdom, Mr. Somerwell who has just returned after his arduous expedition to Mount Everest delivered a lecture on Mount Everest and its attempted conquest last night at Museum Theatre in the course of which he elaborately described the 1922 expedition with the aid of a hundred interesting slides and photographs, some of which were taken at heights hitherto not tried by any one in the world. He said it was mainly owing to the success of last year's expedition and its hard work that this year's expedition owed its little success. He was confident that the mountain would be climbed.

His Excellency the Governor in introducing the lecturer said that he understood from the lecturer that before he left England, many eminent medical men had told him (lecturer) that it was ridiculous to think of going higher than 25,000 feet and above that artificial respiration was necessary. Here was the positive proof that expert medical opinion was not true, for Somerwell himself had climbed up to the height of 27,000 feet without artificial respiration.

MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

During the early part of past week ending 18th October, monsoon was giving fairly a widespread rain in the extreme south of the Peninsula. A feeble storm also was forming slowly in south of the Bay, but as it is moving in some northerly direction, it has given heavy falls only on the coast between Madras and Masulipatam. Depressions of a winter type continue to appear in the extreme north and one of them gave a few falls in Kashmir. North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and North-west of United Provinces. The week's rainfall has been about normal in upper Burma and south-east Madras, but in moderate to large defect over rest of the peninsula and in north-east India.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE MEETING.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 18.

The Secretary, Central Khilafat Committe, has just issued to the Press the following full text of the resolutions passed at yesterday's and to-day's sittings of the Committee. Out of two hundred members on the roll only 72 attended the meeting which was held in the house of Hakim Ajmal Khan. Yesterday's meeting commenced at 12 noon and adjourned at 8 p.m., while to-day's sitting lasted from 9 o'clock to 1-30 p.m. Another sitting which was arranged to be held to-night has been postponed owing to the indisposition of Hakim Ajmal Khan and several other prominent members. The Committee will meet again at 9 to-morrow morning:—

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) This meeting of the Central Khilafat, Committee congratuates Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the Nationalist Turks on their unparalleled victories and is convinced that these victories are promises of a brilliant future for Islam and useful for the future for Asia. This meeting further assures Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha the sword of Islam and the true friendship of Asia until all his demands are conceded to his satisfaction. The hearty and practical sympathies of Indian Musalmans will always be with him.

(2) This meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee resolves that, in commemoration of the Turkish victories, Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha be presented with a special sword and the Nationalist Turks with two aeroplanes on behalf of United India and further decides that these presents be offered by an All-India deputation which should proceed to Angora for this purpose.

Before passing these resolutions the Secretary, in reply to certain information asked for by the members, announced that the cost of these aeroplanes would be £16,000 each. The Secretary of the Agra Provincial Committee also announced that on behalf of his province his Committee would present a third aeroplane costing approximately Rs. 300,000.

ANGORA LEGION.

(3) In view of the present Turkish situation this meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee resolves that an Angora Legion composed of lovers of the Khilafat be organised and further appeals be made to the country in general and Musalmans in particular to join this important movement as a sacred, national and religious duty.

(4) Whereas it is essential on the basis of Islamic injunctions and traditions that the Jazirat-ul-Arab shoull be entirely free from non-Mussalman control, direct or indirect, and whereas, therefore, the united struggle of Musalmans of the world is to continue until Mesopotamia, Palestine, Hedjaz, Yaman and Syria are completely made free, and whereas the treaty concluded with the so-called Government of Iraq is absolutely unacceptable to Musalmans, in as much as Indian Muslim believe that, notwithstanding the verbal removal of the mandate, Mesopotamia will not be free from British interference; this meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee of India hereby desire to declare that the present unrest among Muslmans of the world and their effort to remove this non-Muslim influence shall continue until the aforesaid object is satisfactorily achieved

LAFAT CONFERENCE.

DR. ANSARI ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 18.

The Central Khilafat Committee met again at 8 this morning. In the absence of Seth Chotani, Hakim Ajmal Khan took the chair. The proceedings as usual were not open to Press. Only two resolutions were passed at this morning's sitting, one of which elected Dr. Ansari as President of the forthcoming 9th All-India Khilafat Conference to be held in Gaya. The other characterised the recently concluded Anglo-Iraq tretay a unacceptable from the religious point of view of Muslims and declared that the present agitation and unrest would continue as long as the whole of Jazirat-ul-Arab was not entirely freed from non-Muslim control. The committee is still in session.

(Continued from column 6.)

the Secretary of State's responsibility to Parliament for peace, order and good Government of India, but it is held that the breach made by the reforms in the old system of referring every question of financial detail to India Office for final orders needs to be carried much further than is the case at present. It is one thing for the Secretary of State to determine final questions of high policy, it is another for the proposals of members of Government at Simla, on matters of details, to be subjected to meticulous examination by the India Office establishment and members of the India Council. None of them, of course, is in immediate touch with the local circumstances. The system does not make for cordial relations between Whitehall and Simla Secretariats but it does make for heavy mail and telegraphic correspondence, for delays in urgent matters and for some complication in relations between the Indian Government and its Legislature. Most of the agency work of India Office has been transferred to the High Commissioner for India and the cost of the India Office establishment is now mainly met by a subsidy from the British Treasury. The latest returns, however, show that the total staff of India Office, on March 31 last, was 484 as compared with 235 twelve months earlier, a footnote stating that the increase is due chiefly to appointments to the clerical class. Since then there have been further transfers to the High Commissioner and the question at issue is whether in actual practice the intentions postulated in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report have been reached.

ANOTHER RUDE SHOCK.

RECONSTITUTION OF I. A. R. O.

AS RECOMMENDED BY ESHER COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

Our Moderate friends must be living these days amidst a succession of shocks as a result of the daily multiplying instances of cold-blooded massacres by Whitehall of their "powers" under the reforms. The latest of these is provided to-day by another retrograde decision by an ignorant Secretary of State backed by the *antiquated* India Council further to tighten the army's grip over India. The decision is to reconstitute on the lines recommended by the Esher Committee the Indian Army Reserve of officers which by the way is not open to Indians. While before and during the war the reserve was maintained only for reinforcing in case of emergency the Indian Army it is now to be a reserve of officers for entire army in India (thus including British units) with a definite establishment for each arm and branch of the service, the number in each case being calculated on the probable requirements in the matter of expansion and wastage in war. It is therefore to consist of branches such as British Cavalry, Indian Cavalry, Artillery Engineers, British Infantry, Indian Infantry and Pioneers, Signals and Transport and the Staff and Departmental Reserves. The reserve is to be distinguished by fresh blood.

MILITARY OCTOPUS.

Thus over and above the Auxiliary Force, the rapidity of organisation and equipment of which compared with the Indian Territorial Force is in itself sufficiently menacing, the regular army is to be reinforced by another Reserve of officers whose ranks are not open to sons of the soil. We are told that the decision involves acceptance of the recommendations of the Esher Committee, but let it be known that the question of the reorganisation of the force was not included in the terms of reference but was only referred to it by the Government of India for advice along with other supplementary questions. Lord Esher and General Ducane who did not come out to India were not responsible for the recommendation and only the remaining members of the Committee, headed by Sir Michael O'Dwyer had made this startling recommendation. It is a curious irony of fate that while the series of pious resolutions passed by the Indian Legislature on the Esher Report are still unheeded and are probably lying down in a waste paper basket at India Office, the reactionary proposals of the Committee are being carried into effect. The Imperial Defence Committee, which it is now well known has succeeded in throwing out the suggestions of the Rawlinson Military Requirements Committee for reduction in the strength of British units in this country, has still further harmed India's interests. What we are facing to-day is not the Indianisation of the army but the stiffening of British control.

THE WHITEHALL SCEPTRE.

It is sad to reflect that while every day British Government is retracing its steps, our Liberal friends headed by Mrs. Besant are engaged in a wild goose chase to devise means for the attainment of Home Rule, by all constitutional means. They do not realise that there is no constitution in India. It has been rendered a scrap of paper by the Secretary of State. What is required is that in the face of common danger, all party differences must be set aside and the goal aimed at must be consolidation and unification of all the political forces, under the Congress banner, to defeat the Whitehall sceptre which is playing ducks and drakes with Indian interests. If there is not a deadlock it is because the Viceroy and the Indian members of the Council have not the pluck to make a courageous stand while their rights are being assailed. The Die-hard in India headed by General Jacob and Mr. Thompson with their headquarters at the United Service Club and the Die-hards in England headed by Lord Sydenham have succeeded in hittling down the reforms. Even that Tory organ, the "Times" (London), has more than once pointed to the growing breach between the two authorities divided by the seas. In its issue of 22nd September the "Times" with Whitehall's interference in the financial details of the Government of India and suggests an early enquiry with a view to put matters right, but thereby it touches only one minor aspect of the case. Time has come when a Commission should come out to India to examine the working of the Reforms and suggest changes where faults have come into prominence and to draw a line of demarcation between the superior and the subordinate Government, otherwise a deadlock is inevitable.

UNREALISED INTENTIONS OF MONT-FORD REPORT.

The "Times" says:—

It is understood that the Governor-General of India-in-Council has pressed for inclusion within the scope of the inquiry to be conducted by the Inchcape Committee, which assembles at Delhi early in November, of the bearing of the relations between India Office and the Government of India on the question of retrenchment. The constitutional position in which the Government of India is placed by the reforms is far from enviable: while on the one hand the grants proposed by the Governor-General-in-Council, save under military expenditure and a few other heads, can be withheld by the Indian Legislature, on the other hand the Secretary of State-in-Council has power not only by control of policy but also by his authority over Indian Finance to refuse or vary the proposals of the Indian Government on a wide range of matters of financial details. It is not suggested that there should be fresh legislation to restrict

(Continued in column 5.)

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NAVSARI NOTES.

FOUNDATION OF POWER HOUSE LAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, Oct. 12

The foundation of the power-house of the Navsari Electric Supply Co. Ld., which was to be laid in last month but was postponed owing to heavy rain, was laid by Mr Satyavrat Mukerjea, the Suba of Navsari District. The whole public of Navsari was invited on the occasion. Hitherto there being little encouragement to industrial enterprises from the State many enterprises had fallen flat but this affair promises a very good future under the vigilant and skilful guidance of its directors and managing agents, and deserves a whole-hearted support both from the public as well as the State.

Mr. S. M. Desai, in the course of his speech, described the necessity of such a concern in a city like Navsari, where there is a great field for industrial development and emphasized the importance of electric energy in modern industrial life. He explained how electric energy was desirable from the economic point of view of sanitation and convenience. He also explained how the use of electric energy will lead to the development of cottage industries.

Mr. Maganlal Vakil then informed the public how he as the vice-president of the local municipality had helped this concern to come in existence. He said that the municipality has arranged for 400 lights for the present and the contract with the company was to extend for a period of 42 years. He also said that various concessions, such as freedom from import duty, etc., have been given to the company with a view to encourage like enterprises.

Mr. Mody then requested the Suba Saheb to lay the foundation and made a long speech on electric energy and its advantages and assured the public of the success of the company provided proper support was given both by the State as well as the subjects.

The Suba Saheb after laying the foundation thanked the management of the company for giving this honour to him. He expressed his joy for thus being connected with a concern which aimed at the spread of 'Light' which has been assigned a high place in all religions. He expressed in clear words his great love for this town and showed all his sympathy and eagerness for its development. He explained how this concern would help. the continuation of the water-works and expressed his willingness to help it in every way.

MISREPRESENTATION GALORE.

The "Hindu" writes:—"Of the many gems that scintillate through Mr. Thompson's speech in the Council of State—which to the mortification no doubt of that redoubtable *chela* of O'Dwyer was forced to be stopped as he was working into a peroration or wagging a tail which would have contained extra poison—the following is a fair sample and is taken from the official report:

> "There is another important State situated not far from one of our provincial Capitals which has a treaty, also of old standing, which provides that 'the honour and rank and dignity of the Raja shall be estimated by the British Government in the same degree as that in which they were estimated by the former Emperors of Hindustan.' Suppose a lampoon on that Prince is published at his very doors and is circulated broadcast among his subjects, and he asks us to mete out to the offender the same treatment that one of the Moghul Emperors might have been expected to mete out. What answer are we to give?"

Why, precisely the answer our Councillors have given. For was it not a great mercy that the Press was spared those harrowing inflictions which, by a perversion of history, are suggested by Mr. Thompson as peculiarly favoured of the Moghuls? We do not know which to wonder at the more, Mr. Thompson's inuendoes and suggestions of the limitless fire he was saving the Press from or the State Councillors swallowing his fantastic interpretations of treaties and pledges. Scientists tell us of some specimens of quartz which, without any gold being visible to our eyes, are rich in the uniform diffusion of the specious metal. Such is also Mr. Thompson's speech, only for the gold you have misrepresentation galore. With the haunting spectre of the certificate, our Councillors who were intent above all to prevent an impasse could not have behaved any better. But of that we have already spoken."

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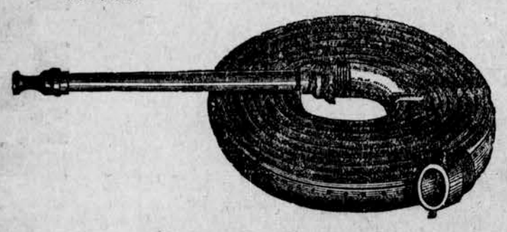

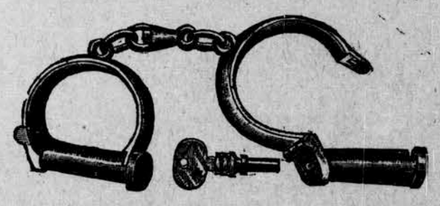

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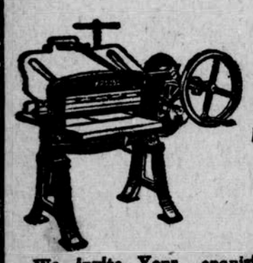

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